HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
M. L. PENINSULAR...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th May
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

... BAGGAGE must be sent to the BAI- ... FRIDAY AFTERNOON the ... ling, and CABIN BAGGAGE ... SATURDAY. The attention of ... the importance of having ... with Port of Destination. ... lard Pier on day of sailing. ... stand at that place between ... for medical inspection by ... the Port, and no one will be ... Mail Steamer unless so ex- ... absence in the Company's steam ... tion is directed to these regu- ... operative under the Venice Con- ... nger cannot go on board the Mail

...BO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

...'s STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- ...nally on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers ...RAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets ... on favourable terms. ...e Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals ...calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dca. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
SINGAPORE	3,800	Cossovich	15th Aug., 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 640. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, & Co., CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. 20 years' continuous success.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative, Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

and

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 1st June.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE

BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY. WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.;
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE

COOLEST SPOT

IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,

ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,

CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st June, 1903, and until further notice the TIMINGS of No. 11 Up North-East Passenger Train between MANMAD and KALYAN will be REVISED as under :—

	Present Timing. H. M.	Proposed Timing. H. M.
MANMAD.....Dep.	0 17	0 17
IGATPURI .....Arr.	3 33	3 26
Do. .....Dep.	3 43	3 36
KASARA .....Arr.	4 48	4 41
Do. .....Dep.	4 58	4 49
KALYAN .....Arr.	7 6	6 53

For Revised Timings at intermediate Stations please see Sheet Time Table.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 18th May, 1903.

WANTED

FOR the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, a COMPETENT CLERK to take charge of Rates Branch. Good pay to a good man.

Applications in writing, stating nationality, age, particulars of training and experience accompanied by copies of certificates, (which will not be returned) will be received up to the 15th June 1903.

Applicants in the employment of Railways must obtain permission before applying.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent.

Sealdah, 14th May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE)

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY INDIA RUBBER.

OUR ATTENTION has been DRAWN to an Advertisement in the Press ADMITTING or CONVEYING that Messrs GEORGE ANGUS & Co. Ltd. have the SOLE and EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to SELL INDIA RUBBER SHEETS stamped with the words

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY.

We are ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of RUBBER for Mechanical Purposes and desire it to be known as widely as possible that any claim to the sole and exclusive right to use the words BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY cannot be maintained.

We have held large contracts with the BRITISH ADMIRALTY for the supply of Rubber Sheets, Valves Packing, and Insertion during many years. Rubber Sheets, Valves, &c. stamped

BRITISH ADMIRALTY QUALITY

are manufactured and supplied by us and we guarantee buyers against any claim for selling our goods so stamped.

IRWELL RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Signed) JAMES TINTO,
Managing Director.
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

INDIAN DEPOTS,

74, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, INDIA. 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, Lall Bazaar, CALCUTTA, INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES TENNANT BOYD, late of Lenzie in the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lenzie aforesaid on the 28th day of December, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of May, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will distribute the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONARY, bearing State Marks of the Government of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda are invited under the following conditions :—

1. Tenders may be for the supply of Stationary to all the offices of the State at a certain discount per cent. on the prices fixed by the State and addressed to the Sir Subha, Baroda State, Baroda.

2. Tenders may be sent on the understanding that the period of contract will be three years commencing from 1st August, 1904, to 31st July, 1906.

3. Tenders will not be accepted unless accompanied with a deposit of One Thousand Rupees (British), either in cash or currency notes.

4. Tenders will be received in the Sir Subha's office, during office hours, upto 21st June 1903, or by the Auction Committee in the Sesapati's Office, upto 9 a.m., of the 22nd June, 1903.

5. The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Tenders must be on the printed form supplied by the office of the undersigned on payment of annas four (British), exclusive of postage.

7. A copy of the terms of the contract can also be had from the undersigned on payment of twelve annas (British), exclusive of postage.

8. Camma dealings will not be replied to unless postage stamps are sent to cover postage.

9. Samples of articles required by the State will be open for inspection during office hours on any day excepting Sundays and Holidays.

10. If Tenders are not found to be acceptable, an auction will be held on 22nd June, 1903 (A.M.), for the supply of Stationary on the above conditions in the office of Sarkarnat Sesapati Saheb, Baroda City.

11. Only persons depositing a thousand rupees (British) in cash or currency notes will be allowed to bid personally or through their legal representatives.

12. All the State rules and regulations relating to auction sale will be made applicable to this auction.

V. M. SAMARTH,
Sir Subha.

Baroda, 22nd May, 1903.

MAGIC RING.

MAGIC RING.—Through which you can see garden, palaces, durbars, etc. He or she at her own will or for any one else can call any dead or living body, the god or goddess of any religion, talk with the spirits so called and get suitable replies to the questions set, with spirits and ascertain Secrets, Know Medicine of ailments by calling the Spirits of Dhanwanter Baid or Lookman, Hakeem, and in short, work wonders for yourself and your friends. Rs. 5 each. Our stock of rings is now very nearly exhausted. So any one desiring a sharp supply is requested to send orders at his earliest convenience.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—To those who require a really good and faithful Timekeeper at a low price, we can specially recommend the "Ajio." The daily sale of these watches is steadily increasing and the low price is an inducement to you to invest 20 hours keyless 6 years guarantee. Reduce Price Rs. 6.

OUR FAMED WRIST WATCH.—Complete in silver case, Rs. 10; in gold, Rs. 30.

DENTAL.—Pures, safest and best for the teeth, prepared according to the formulæ used by Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E. Hony. Physician to H.M. the Queen. Price 4oz. phial, Re. 1.

REMOVELINE.—Removes every superfluous hair perfectly and permanently without causing the slightest irritation from any part of the body within 3 minutes. Price Re. 1 per phial.

Any reader who will send us the best form of our advertisement will get a free copy of the "Bombay Gazette" for three months.

J. N. MATHUR & Co.,
WARD No. 5, DELHI.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby advised that on and from MONDAY, the 1st June, 1903, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED.

For particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE—OLD BOOKS, PAPERS, &c.

BOUND Volumes Government Gazettes, Statistical Publications, Trade Returns, Works on Economic Subjects, Bound Files of English and Indian Journals. Also a quantity of Waste Papers.—Apply to SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, is pleased to make, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the following rules under clauses (i) (ii) and (v) of subsection (1) of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 :—

SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (i) (ii).

1. No person shall play or cause to be played music in any street or public place at any time without having previously obtained a music license from the Commissioner of Police, unless he, being a member of a Military or Naval Band, is acting in the performance of his duty as a bandsman under the order of his superior officer, issued in connection with the public service.

2. Every person holding a music license as aforesaid who plays or causes to be played music in any street or public place shall on the approach of any horse, pony or mule (either self driven or ridden) which appears to be restive or frightened thereby, at once stop the music, and no music shall be played until such animal shall be at a safe distance.

3. No music shall be played or caused to be played by any person holding a license as aforesaid in any street or public place in the vicinity of a place of worship during the hours of worship or of any Court-house or public office during the hours of business or of any hospital, except with the previous consent of the person or persons in authority at the premises in question.

4. No music shall be played or caused to be played in any street or public place by a person holding a music license as aforesaid except in accordance with such special orders as to the street or place where, or the occasion and period of time when, such music may be played as the Commissioner of Police may at any time or from time to time deem proper to give.

5. Every person who plays or causes to be played music in connection with a procession or assembly in any street or public place shall comply with all orders or directions regarding the control, conduct, behaviour or action of such procession or assembly as may be given by the Police.

6. The Commissioner of Police shall have absolute discretion in determining whether a music license shall or shall not be granted to any applicant and the conditions under which any such license shall be granted.

7. The foregoing rules shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner of Police or subject to his orders any Police Officer from giving as occasion may require any special direction or order under subsection (1) or the issuing of any notification under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (h).

1. Every application for a license or renewal of a license or a permission shall be in writing addressed to the Commissioner of Police, and shall contain true particulars of the following matters :—

(I) The full name and in the case of a non-Christian the father's or husband's name and the caste or religion of the applicant.
(II) The place of residence, age and occupation of the applicant.
(III) The nature of the license or permission desired and the place where it is to be exercised.
(IV) A statement explaining any special purpose for which the license or permission is asked for.
(V) The period during which the license or permission is desired to be in force.

2. The proper fee to be charged in respect of the license or permission asked for shall be deposited with the application in the office of the Commissioner of Police and will be returned to the applicant if his application is rejected.

3. All such applications must be delivered at the office of the Commissioner of Police at the latest in respect of—

(I) the blasting of rocks	10 clear days,
(II) the carrying of any explosive substance	2 clear days,
(III) the opening and keeping of a place of public amusement or entertainment	2 months,
(IV) the renewal of any license for the keeping of a place of public amusement or entertainment ...	1 month,
(V) music licenses	1 clear day,
(VI) the removal of unwieldy articles ...	3 clear days,
(VII) the employment as a carrier of passengers' baggage	15 clear days,

before the date on which the license or permission is proposed to be first availed of.

4. The following are the fees which shall be charged for licenses or permissions :

	Rs.	a.	a.	
(I) For blasting of rocks	5	0	0	
(II) For keeping a place of public amusement or entertainment	1	0	0	
(III) For a music license in connection with processions, ceremonies or assemblies other than religious ...	5	0	0	per diem.
(IV) For the employment as a carrier of passengers' baggage	1	0	0	
(V) For each endorsement on any license or permission	0	8	0	

5. Any application for a license or permission which fails to comply with these Rules is liable to be summarily rejected.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th March, 1903.

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The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following ;—
Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat and book stands, English and Austrian new safes cots, shop cupboards.
3 cases champagne in quarts.
5 cases claret in quarts.
1 hand camera entirely new, by W. Butcher, of Birmingham, fitted with rapid rectilinear lense.
A quantity of old school books, English, French, Latin, History, Mathematics, etc., in convenient lots.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Thorndale—
02-215 M. L.—1 bale scarlet tunics (old woolens soldiers coats).
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Caledonia— 1903
D. & Co. R. T. S. 8083—1 case containing sampl paper screens, mounted studies, samples of toy books, pictorial post cards, album, assorted photochromos, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Asmatollah and Shamshulhague of Delhi—
1126—M A P—3156—1 case 1,000 bundles glass beads ex s.s. Silesia.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Azizuddin Mohomed Umer, Sadar Bazar, Delhi—
3512—B C L—1818—1 case 150 doz pairs fancy glass bangles.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Yamin Turkey and Co. velvet merchants of Bombay.

Ex s s Eden Hall.
399-2—1 case 14 pieces dress plush 22 inch 25-30 yds.
398-3—1 case 16 pieces dress plush 18 inch 20-25 yds.
Ex s s Hardwick Hall.
399-1—1 case 11 pieces dress plush 22 inch 25-30 yds.
398-4—1 case 16 pieces dress plush 18 inch 20-30 yds.
By order of the Administrator-General, 1 box St. Julien claret, belonging to the estate of the late Captain J. W. Bennet.

AT 2 P.M.
Several second-hand lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 glass-front double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 217 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock F shed on account of the concerned.
Ex s s Neidenfels.
H. H. 217 Bundles Basic steel sheets damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, PLATEDWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned the following fancy goods, consisting of platedware, leather goods, musical boxes, large size phonograph lamps, American electric-torch light, watches, velvet brackets, clocks, terra-cotta and bronze figures, Majolica vases and centre pieces, &c.
The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, piano, ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, gent's bicycle, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, musical box, cooking stove, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of G. W. NOEL, Esq.
The property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 7th prox. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Shamji Building, Clare Road, Byculla next to House of Correction the valuable handsome blackwood teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, by Reed and Barton and others, sweet-toned Mahogany contante Resonante square piano-forte by Rose & Co. No. 9 Victoria stove engravings, Hink's table and floor lamps, gent's bicycle, single harness, revolving top office table, large aviary with birds, lenolium carpet drawing room suit of sofas and chairs &c. the property of C. CHANDLER Esqr proceeding to England.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks—
A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 CASES UMBRELLAS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Moosa Hajee Ahmed :—
31 cases umbrellas.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RUBBER-TYRED CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esqr. Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Succaram Khandooji and others, traded as Chimnaji Khandooji, adjudged insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of one rubber-tyred (Victoria) carriage and one horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23th May, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., on account of the manufacturers a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of decorated porcelain vases, flower holders, jars, from 1 to 3 feet high, tea and coffee services, cup, and saucers, lacquered cover photo albums, lacquered printed and inlaid panels, trays work boxes, silk embroidered screens, photo frames, fans, bamboo corner stands, China matting and other presentation and useful articles including a 6 feet high lacquered inlaid screen and a lacquered painted panelled doors cabinet 8 feet high.
Goods may be viewed and catalogues obtained from the Undersigned three days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situate at Naigaum Cross Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shanker Prasad Hari Prasad and Girja Prasad Hari Prasad, the mortgagees of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill's premises, at Naigaum Cross Road, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, at 3 p.m., in one lot.
All the leasehold lands admeasuring 35,283 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., and other appliances.
The mill consists of 30,000 spindles, and they are in working order.
Catalogues containing all particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the mortgagees, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

THE ROSERY being now MOVED to the same premises as the ROSERY FARM, 35, Parel Tank Road, all orders should be addressed there. Telephone No. 1015.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 22.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols .... £92 1/16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .... £97 3/4 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £108 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £ 65 13/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 24 15/16 = −1-8
2 months hence .... 24 1/2 = −1-16
Spot in New York .... 54 1/4 = −1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·17 1/2 = −1
Berlin .... 20·46 1/4 = unchanged
New York Demand .... 4·87 7-8 = −1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 1/2 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 3 3 8 pr ct = +1-8
6 " " " .... 3 3 8 pr ct = +1-8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1/2 pr ct = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 5/8 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans .... 3 pr ct = do
7 day market loans .... 3 pr ct = do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 4,70,000 at 1s. 4d.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d.

Wheat—Club No. 1, 30s-4½May-June, Sellers canal. Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33 1-8. May-June, Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed—Bold 42½June-July. Sellers. Tone easier. Arrival. Steamers. Rowena. Crewe Hall.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·30 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·00	5·97	5·94	5·78
+8	+7	+7	+6

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·26	5·05	4·95	4·93	4·92
+5	+3	+2	+2	+2

In New York.—
Receipts at the Port .... 14,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 5,000 "
Do. do. Continent .... 1,000 "
Mid-Uplands .... 12·05 unchanged
Futures, month of July .... 10·97 + 27
Do. do. December .... 9·19 + 9

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 11 7/16 − 1-8
Futures, month of August .... 11·40 + 10
Do. do. November .... 9·04 + 3
Tone at close .... Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 22nd May 1903 :—

Cotton	9,252	bales.
Wheat	57,828	cwts.
Linseed	31,347	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	23,643	"
Gingellyseed	9,702	"
Poppyseed	5,710	"
Groundnuts	172	"
Castorseed	10,808	"
Rice	9,801	"
Myrabolams	3,496	"
Cottonseed	12,430	"

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. .... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do 1s 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 124 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 175 1-2
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98-10

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st May 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st May 8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May 6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone declining. Rs. a.
Ready 7 3
Rapeseed.—Tone declining.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 11
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 1
Poppyseed.—Tone declining.
Ready 6 8
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 8

WHEAT—Tone quiet.
Red Ahmedabad .... Rs. 28 4 0
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 30 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales 5,000
Total Imports 14,000

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·98	5·90	5·92	5·75
−2	−7	−2	−3

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb.
5·31	5·03	4·93	4·91	4·90
−2	−2	−2	−2	−2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	25 May.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	179	169	162	25 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	187	178	...	do
Belati M. G	195	185	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do }	196	187	...	do
Oomrawuttee Amangaum Poolgaum M.G.	204	194	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	204	194	..	do
Broach do	246	239	...	do
Bhownuggur do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	204	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	234	do
Westerns	...	...	213	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 14-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 92 1-16
3 per cent Rentes 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 13-16
Bar Silver 24 15-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th May, 1903, as compared with the statement of 12th May, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	A.	P.	May 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,91,07,667	7	2	1,66,16,748	7	2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,97,53,006	1	11	8,27,31,653	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,34,700	15	9	3,02,211	15	10
Sundries	22,45,244	11	0	22,71,868	10	0
Rs.	13,30,90,619	3	9	13,07,02,483	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,64,11,418	0	0	1,63,10,980	0	0
Other authorised investment	47,76,305	0	0	47,33,415	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,39,12,827	6	5	3,27,74,687	8	3
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,71,66,679	4	1	1,70,44,575	0	4
Bills discounted, &c.	2,39,23,693	7	5	2,42,60,016	11	11
Balances with other Banks	13,46,699	1	11	19,24,709	1	6
Bullion	2,178	0	3	1,999	4	3
Dead Stock	13,44,685	9	5	13,43,077	8	6
Stamps	11,943	10	4	11,797	3	0
Sundries	7,44,556	12	2	7,53,216	2	14
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,60,67,333	5	10	1,62,56,655	3	10
Do. at Branches	1,69,90,305	9	11	1,97,98,371	4	11
Rs.	13,30,90,619	3	9	13,07,02,483	0	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	2,19,028	Decrease
Do at Branches	22,41,911	Decrease
Other Deposits	29,78,647	Increase
Post Bills	67,611	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,41,388	Decrease
Loans	11,38,140	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	1,25,104	Increase
Mercantile Bills	3,33,323	Increase
Cash at Head Office	8,10,677	Decrease
Do. at Branches	19,28,069	Increase

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—May 1, at Tacoma, Kent Road, Harrogate, wife of Lieut-Col H A Chapman, Royal Field Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAUGH—FRANKS—April 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Commander G J Baugh, Royal Indian Marine, son of the late Col H B Baugh, to Grace Geraldine, daughter of E Franks, late of the India Office.
BRAKSPEAR—WHITE—April 30, at St Jude's, South Kensington, R W, son of G E Brakspear, to Marjory Willmer, daughter of Major O W White.
BULLER—COLLIER—April 29, at St John's Church, Horrabridge, Capt J D Buller, Army Service Corps, son of the late Col H Buller, to Sibyl E, daughter of Mr and Mrs M Collier.
CASSILLIS—STEWART—April 30, in the Church at Ardwell, Wigtownshire, A, Earl of Cassillis, son of the Marquess of Ailsa and the late Evelyn, Marchioness of Ailsa, to Frances Emily, daughter of Sir M MacT Stewart, Bart, M P.
SYMINGTON—ARMSTRONG—April 25, at St Luke's Redcliffe Square, Kensington, S W, Andrew Symington, formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma, to Mabel Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of the late Thomas Armstrong, of Ncorong, New South Wales, Australia.

DEATHS.

AKERS—May 2, at Swedelands, Lenham, widow of Major-Gen C S Akers, and daughter of the late General Despard, C B.
ANDERSON—May 3, at Cautley Avenue, Clapham Common, wife of Lieut-Col J J Anderson, V D, of his Majesty's Stationery Office, aged 61.
BAINES—April 30, at Dinan, Lieut-Col J E Baines, late 2nd Welsh Regt, aged 62.
HARENC—May 2, at Park Avenue, Bedford, Lieut-Col C E Harenc, late of the 5th Lancers and 4th Bengal Cav.
JACKSON—May 2, at Lansdowne Road, Bedford, Lieut-Col G E O Jackson, late Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 79.
LOVELL—April 29, at South Brent, Devon, L S R Lovell, late captain 13th Light Inf, son of the late Vice-Admiral W S Lovell, R N, K H, aged 76.
NUTTALL—May 4, at Mansfield, Exmouth, South Devon, the residence of her son-in-law, Col W F Badgley, Lady Emma Nuttall, widow of Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K C B, in the 67th year of her age.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOIR—May 23, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay the wife of G W Moir, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARAKIE—May 21, at 15, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Aaron E Arakie, of a son.
BALL—May 18, at the residence of Miss Leach, M D, Cawnpore, the wife of Geo A Ball, Manager of the Ganges Flour Mills, of a son.
CHANNER—May 12, at Ealing, the wife of Lt-Colonel O H Channer, I M S, of a son.
PEEL—May 14, at Greenlands, Bangalore, the wife of Capt Peel, R H A, of a daughter.
VRSALOVICH—May 11, at Messrs Steel Bros and Co, Ltd, Lower Mill, Upper Poozoondaung, the wife of A Vrsalovich, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAICHNIE—NUTTALL—April 24, by special license, at St Peters', Colombo, Captain Norman Faichnie, R A M C, to Margaret Beauchamp, daughter of the Rev W Nuttall, Vicar of Atherton, Manchester.
FISHER—MAIR—May 7, at Toungoo, the Rev Thomas Fisher, of Christ Church Mission, Mandalay, to Edith, the eldest daughter of Captain W Mair, Secretary, Toungoo Municipality.
FARIA—PEPPIN—May 13, at the Baptist College Chapel, by the Rev J N Cushing, D D, Charles Arthur Faria and Annie Peppin, both of Rangoon.
NOBLE—NARASIMHA RAO—May 13, at the Immanuel Baptist Church, by the Rev J N Cushing, D D, Rev M Noble, Pastor of the Tamil and Telugu Baptist Church, and L F Narasimha Rao, of Nellore, Madras Presidency.

DEATHS.

BROWN—May 14, at Barr Street Station, Rangoon, Dorothy Gertrude, the infant daughter of C E Brown, Inspector of Police, aged 7 months and 19 days.
CLAPPERTON—May 9, at Akyab, Marion Eleanor Ferguson, beloved wife of Robert Clapperton.
DOBREE—May 16, at Dehra Dun, of cholera, Richard Harry Bonamy Melvill Dobree, Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 25 years and 5 months.
FABRICIUS—May 11, Charlotte Baker, the very beloved wife of N F Fabricius, of Croydon, and the very beloved mother of F C Fabricius, of Rangoon.
GROSSI—May 6, suddenly, of heart disease, Martha, the beloved wife of L Grossi, Assistant, Messrs Kohn and Co, Bhamo.
SCOTT—May 1, at Cawnpore, after a few hours' illness, Mr Robert Scott, of Hazaribagh, aged 62 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets 6h 30m. High water 10-32m., 10-18a. Low water 3-46m., 4-13a.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Three pairs Indian antelopes (Antelope cervicapra) have been presented to the Zoological collection by H. H. Maharajah Purtabsingh of Idar.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A POLICE OFFICER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Hajee Ismail Noor Mahomed, a timber merchant, was charged with offering an illegal gratification to a public servant, namely Sub-inspector Jones of the Bombay Police. The evidence showed that on the 17th instant Sub-inspector Jones saw a quantity of timber being sawed in Reay Road. Mr Jones went to the accused to ascertain his name, but the latter declined to give in. When being marched off to the Police Station, the accused offered Rs. 2 to Mr. Jones. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs 50.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry, relative to the death of Govind Gainoo, aged twenty-five years, a painter employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops and residing at 10th Lane, Kamatipoora. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was addicted to drink, left home on the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th instant, with his brother-in-law Bhagoo Mahadoo. They went to a liquor shop in the same street, where they had some country liquor. About half an hour after they were joined by Yellapa Baloo and Shiva Govind, both of whom asked the deceased to stand them a drink. This the deceased refused, and a scuffle ensued between him and Yellapa. During the scuffle, it was alleged, Yellapa knocked the deceased down, gave him a sound thrashing and cut off a portion of his left ear. The Police appeared on the scene and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and the piece of the ear, which was found on the road, was stitched up. On the 18th instant he developed symptoms of tetanus and his dying deposition was recorded by Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. In his deposition the deceased charged Yellapa with having assaulted him and stated that during the scuffle he felt his ear cut, but he could not see by whom it was cut. The deceased died in the hospital on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict of voluntarily causing hurt against Yellapa Baloo.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 8TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cabitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 8th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Atkins Rev H	Batchelor Mrs and infant
Taylor Mr S	Hag Mr F
Napper Mr W E	Masudkhan Mr
Desai Mr T V	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Willdee Mr E P	Paterson Major S
Maclaren Miss H	Bennett Mr A S
Latham Mr H A	Boles Major W S
Parsons Mr and Mrs J C	Benson Major
Canning Mr J W	Kendrick Mr H G L

FROM BRINDISI.

Phillips Lt-Col C K	Johnston Mr B
Glester Mr J C	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Espenola Mr F M
FROM ADEN.—Besley Mr J

LONDON CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE.

The following is the list of successful candidates who have passed the Examination in Accountancy Subjects of the London Civil Service and University College :—Distinction—Messrs. Ishwerrai Narbheram Pandya, Aderbad Ruttonji Gadawalla, Burjorji Cowasji Contractor, and K. Moses Elias. Pass.—Messrs. Shavaksha Dossabhoy Gomrigar, Dorabji Edulji Shroff, Driver, James Oliver, Weston, Merwanji Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Darasha Maneckji Nanavatty, Sorabji Edulji Sethna, Manekrai Navalshunker Buch, Vicaruddin Ahmed, Mehta.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Saturday.—The weather continues disturbed in the north-east of the Arabian Sea, where a feeble cyclonic storm has apparently formed. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan, and light to moderate rain in the west of the Deccan and Berar. Karwar has received 4 inches, Mormugao, two; Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay 1¼ ; Trichinopoly, Malegaon, Akola and Amraoti one. Light rain has been received on the Burma coast and duststorms are reported from the plains of Upper India. Rain will probably continue during the next 24 hours in the Konkan, and the adjacent districts, and showers may extend into Kathiawar. Conditions in Upper India are still unsettled, and duststorms in the plains and thunderstorms in the hills are probable. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in general excess in north-west and north-east India and Burma and in general defect in the Peninsular especially in the area of the rainfall in the west.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Peninsular Captain A. G. Cubitt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with the English Mails, reports having experienced fine weather throughout until within 100 miles of the coast, when heavy continuous squalls of rain with fresh breeze were experienced from the north-east.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	1 82	1 85	1 86	2 49
Sunday, May 24	1 62	00 65	1 94	1 18
Total	2 44	2 50	3 80	03 67
Total fall to May 24 1902.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Total fall to May 24 1901.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND MAY.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·561	E	2	108·4	80·9	36	...	1·97	−2·35
Sirsa	29·551	?	15	110·3	84·1	33	...	0·38	−2·22
Delhi	29·566	S	1	107·7	79·5	23	...	1·10	−2·71
Agra	29·567	SW	1	110·0	85·9	27	...	0·83	−1·18
Cawnpore	29·602	WSW	4	110·5	84·1	26	...	0·12	−2·05
Allahabad	29·623	WSW	4	109·1	84·2	21	...	0·22	−2·36
Jhansi	29·652	SW	7	111·3	90·2	31	...	0·19	−1·77
Jacobabad	29·690	ENE	4	114·7	75·6	49	...	0·83	−0·42
Karachi	29·571	Calm	7	114·1	85·3	63	...	0·92	−9·69
Jeypore	29·612	SSW	3	110·2	80·6	32	...	0·56	−1·32
Ajmere	29·613	W	6	107·4	82·0	35	...	0·65	−1·19
Deesa	29·627	S	10	113·1	85·1	36	..	0·09	−0·58
Ahmedabad.	29·652	SSW	4	140·3	97·1	49	...	0·11	−0·8
Bhuj	29·597	S	12	111·8	80·9	66	...	0·20	−0·39
Jamnagar	29·616	SSW	18	105·2	79·2	59	...	0·00	−1·15
Dwarka	29·627	SSE	11	90·4	81·8	83	...	0·07	
Rajkot	29·629	S	10	89·9	82·1	43	...	0·20	−0·15
Bhownagar Para	29·656	E	7	107·7	85·5	66	...	0·49	−0·33
Veraval	29·634	SE	11	88·1	82·7	82	...	1·56	+0·85
Neemuch	29·655	WSW	11	108·0	83·7	43	...	0·17	−1·04
Indore	29·689	S	6	97·8	77·1	74	...	2·54	+1·36
Saugor	29·699	W	7	102·4	81·6	49	...	4·33	+2·12
Jubulpore	29·697	Calm	4	101·0	83·1	56	...	1·53	−1·33
Hoshangabad	29·685	SW	6	104·6	81·2	44	...	5·25	+3·21
Khandwa	29·681	S	8	99·2	78·6	59	...	2·83	+1·50
Raipur	29·706	SW	10	105·0	79·4	57	...	1·42	−1·60
Nagpur	29·738	Calm	7	101·2	74·6	78	0·69	3·44	+0·12
Amraoti	29·734	ENE	10	87·2	71·5	76	1·12	2·74	+0·21
Akola	29·724	Calm	6	99·3	71·8	84	0·78	3·11	+0·61
Surat	29·642	E	7	101·7	84·5	55	..	0·34	+0·46
Malegaon	29·701	SSE	5	92·4	72·0	67	1·21	5·29	+3·90
Bombay	29·618	ESE	9	93·7	76·9	87	1·39	3·0	+3·49
Poona	29·695	ESE	17	85·0	71·9	84	0·11	5·88	+1·31
Ahmednagar	29·749	SE	6	88·4	72·4	88	0·03	3·93	+1·57
Aurangabad	29·710	SW	11	82·9	70·7	76	0·23	9·10	...
Sholapur	29·758	SSE	13	90·7	72·5	82	0·56	5·55	+2·63
Ratnagiri	29·655	SSE	21	82·3	75·9	95	1·13	4·32	+3·43
Bijapur	29·737	SSW	13	83·4	70·3	82	0·33	4·58	+1·23
Belgaum	29·737	S	?	75·3	67·8	95	0·50	13·06	+7·32
Goa	29·721	S	16	83·5	76·4	97	2·04	11·97	+9·22
Karwar	29·718	WSW	6	80·1	75·5	85	3·75	9·38	+6·42
Mangalore	29·759	ESE	3	86·4	74·9	88	0·42	10·29	+2·23
Calicut	29·790	ESE	6	86·7	76·2	76	..	6·46	−9·11
Cochin	29·807	NE	...	86·3	75·6	81	0·02	19·12	−4·29
Bangalore	29·809	WSW	10	84·8	64·3	63	...	3·48	−5·04
Secunderabad	29·738	WSW	6	95·7	75·9	59	...	5·63	+1·33
Masulipatam	29·741	SSW	6	92·1	79·6	80	0·32	9·61	+0·77
Bellary	29·745	SW	7	94·0	74·2	70	0·02	4·06	−0·37
Cuddapah	29·745	SW	G	97·7	80·4	58	...	5·13	−2·07
Madras	29·748	S	7	92·5	80·0	76	...	31·73	+9·62
Coimbatore	29·788	WSW	4	90·9	69·1	76	...	10·86	+1·85
Trichinopoly	29·778	Calm	2	93·5	76·8	77	0·82	20·35	+6·81
Negapatam	29·760	Calm	4	91·2	81·8	81	...	44·52	+11·40
Colombo	29·818	SSE	4	90·0	77·0	87	0·09	65·07	+14·24
Aden (22nd)	29·849	ENE	18	91·8	83·8	73	...	4·19	+1·91
Jask	29·544	W	14	95·3	83·2	55	...	2·11	−1·88
Bushire	29·713	NW	7	86·1	74·6	73	...	15·44	+3·41
Muscat (22nd)	29·764	NW	5	89·3	70·1	67	...	0·00	...

In column "Rate per WIND hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though slightly irregular show a slight fall over the greater part of the country. Pressure is more than 1 of an inch below normal along the coast from Ratnagiri to Veraval, and is 167 below at Bombay.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar, while the are south-easterly or south-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Ratnagiri, Goa and Poona from S. E. or S. and strong at Jamnagar from S.S.W.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 16° in defect of normal at most station in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar and at Nagpur, and 21° in excess at Karachi and 11° at Bhuj. The minimum is in large defect in Berar and at Nagpur and 6° in excess at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Lahore. The maximum varied from 114° at Karachi to 75° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 64° Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is unusually cloudy in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Kathiawar. Humidity shows a considerable increase in many places to the north of Latitude 16°.

Rain.—About four inches fell at Karwar, two at Goa, between one and two inches at Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Akola, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Weather.—The small depression which has been moving up the coast seems to be at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay this morning and weather is unsettled in the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar where rain seems likely. Weather is fine in the south of India and Ceylon and temperature rising.

The mail steamer Peninsular which left Aden on the 18th reports having experienced up to Longitude 63° E., moderate to light southerly and south-easterly winds and light swell from S.E. and S.W, thence to arrival this morning, moderate to light northerly and north-easterly winds with swell and occasional heavy showers near Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·638
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·6
Dew Point		76·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	93·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·4
General Directions of wind.*		E S E, N, N W, N N W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	171
Fall of Rain		0·93
Total fall during month		1·80
" " year		1·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd inst.		0·41

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MAY 23.
10 p.m. .... 78·7

SUNDAY—MAY 24.
6 a.m. .... 78·1
10 a.m. .... 77·1
2 p.m. .... 79·3
4 p.m. .... 80·0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fulham, 1,277 tons, Captain D Ross, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, in ballast.

THE steamer Muristan, 1,736 tons, Captain J B Moore, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Arbistan, 1821 tons, Captain C Bliault, arrived in harbour on Friday, from London, 21th April, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Dovedale, 1,851 tons, Captain C A Goodwin, sailed yesterday, for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and Captain Clarke as a passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain E Mecozzi, sailed on Saturday, for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and six cabin and four deck passengers.

THE steamer Kurdistan, 1,929 tons, Captain F Smith, sailed on Saturday, for Melbourne, and Sydney via Colombo, and Singapore, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,503 tons, Captain G Zittloser, sailed on Saturday, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Kennard as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain H McDearmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Zanzibar, 27th April, via Mombassa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Thorborn, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie Mr Lesec, Mr Macdi, Mr Jamal, 2 native gentlemen and 26 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium, 6 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr A E C Bird, Mr W J Fraser, Captain Gray, Mr Henriques, Mr and Mrs Smith and infant, Mrs Byrne and infant, Mrs Clay, 50 natives and 259 deck.

THE holiday gazetted for the 30th May in celebration of the King's Birthday has been cancelled by order of Government. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have accordingly resolved, in supersession of the notice already published, that Saturday the 30th May should not be regarded as a Charter Party Holiday.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100	......	......
Do No 102	......	......
Do No 103	......	......

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Warden	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson		P & O Co
Rance	3614	Corran		T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler		M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter		E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorme	P Gulf 23-4	B & P S N Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts		P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl		The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes		M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann		E L & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean		M M & Co
Mazagon	3289	Phillips		P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell		Bombay Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks		T M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis		The Captain
Kapurthala	721	Trouson		M M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs		M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb		M M & Co
Simoom	2579	Collins		K N & Co
Zillah	3779	Rees		T M & Co
Bengali	3619	Bannatyne		T M & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart		The Captain
Shiraia	3355	Hartley		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin		E Tajbhoy
Haidari	1562	Hill		B & P S N Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summer		P & O S N Co
Onda	3415	Lowe		M M & Co
Battersea B	2171	Berryman		W & A G & Co
H Bolckow	659	Fowls		B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan		T M & Co
Sirsa	2610	Shepherd		M M & Co
Oswell	2146	Frame		W & A G & Co
Kt Bachelor	4080	Pain		K N & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson		Bombay Co
Ula	3126	Stone		M M & Co
Sofala	2139	Alexander		M M & Co
Courland	769	Ismail		Shepd & Co
Fulham	1277	Ross		
Kola	497	Rickford		M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	McDearmid		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt		P & O S N Co
Arabistan	1821	Bliault		E L & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Valetta	1937	McMorran	Hamburg	30-5	F M & Co
B	Provan	2560	Vasey	Hull	27-5	W & A G & Co
D&E	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	26-5	H C Joosub
G	Gulf of Trinidad	1604	Hughes	R S Ports	30-5	B&P S N Co
K	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	25-5	M M & Co
M	Afghan	1459	Dexter	False Point		H C Joosub
N	Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Marmugoa	25-5	Shepd & Co
P	Bombay	2050	Chapman	Havre	30-5	J M & Co
Q	Dovedale	1854	Goodwin	Marseilles	25 5	W&A G&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	30-5	K N & Co
2	Clan Maclean	1436	Fisher	Liverpool	30-5	F M & Co
3	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Dieppe	30-5	Ralli Bros
4	Ganges	2720	Sibbald	Amsterdam	23-5	W&AG&Co
5	Pekin	2523	Langden	China	30-5	P & O S N Co
6	Vasconia	1899	Blanc	Marseilles	2-6	W & A G & Co
8	Imperator	2320	Ivellich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Kerbela	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	26-5	M M & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4255	Billett	Antwerp	30-5	K N & Co
14	Clan Ross	1653	Dickson			F M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kasara .... 505 Abbott .... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Arabistan s	Bliault	London, April 24
23	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, May 18
	Kola s	Rickford	Busrah, May 13
	Nerbudda s	McDearmid	Zanzibar, April 27
	Fulham s	Ross	Aden, May 15

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	India s	Vibert	Aden
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Nagao	Japan, &c
	Lonsdale s	Lee	Port Said
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Trieste s	Mecozzi	Kobe, &c
	Neidenfels s	Zittlosen	Hamburg via K'chi
	Kurdistan s	Smith	Sydney
24	Dovedale s	Goodwin	Genoa, &c

The steamer Mauristan, Captain Moore, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Simoom, for Liverpool, &c.
" Mars, for Liverpool, &c.
" Ernest Simons, for China, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Surada left here this morning.
The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Mombassa left Naples (Calcutta boats) afternoon of 22nd.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived at London morning of 22nd.
The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s s. Persia arrived at Plymouth morning of 22nd.
The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Ishkia, left Singapore for Bombay on 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Clan Maclean s—229 bales wool S J Mahomed ; 75 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—9 cases black tea Shaw Wallace and Co ; 90 cwt gum Heerjee Virjhore ; 250 cwt olibanum and 15 cwt fishmaws A Chagla and Co ; 81 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co ; 25 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kt of the Garter s—4000 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 200 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers ; 2000 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co ; 1200 cwt poppyseed and 2330 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.
Itaura s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co ; 2001 cwt castorseed and 4000 rapeseed B Saroopchund ; 2000 cwt castorseed and 4000 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana ; 100 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Itaura s—200 cwt gum Heerjee Virjhore ; 2000 cwt wheat and 1000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 2000 cwt rapeseed M Rambhagat and 2001 cwt linseed W and A Graham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, 2000 cwt linseed, 400 cwt mustardseed and 1000 cwt jowari Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.
Idar s—7000 cwt poppyseed and 20088 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Bombay s—3000 cwt wheat G G Tejpal and Co ; 150 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Valetta s—550 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2000 cwt linseed Tata and Co ; 1934 cwt myrabollams Jetha Hurchund.
Muristan s—2009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Vasconia s—1751 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co ; 252 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Ganges s—4017 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
Mars s—16000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DIEPPE.
Clodmoor s—8035 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—880 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 300 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR KOBE.
E Simons s—1510 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

You will require

WARM CLOTHING

and

A CLAN TARTAN TRAVELLING RUG

Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their

RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK,

Is made to WEAR

And consists of nothing but

PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—

BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,

and in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

OLD PALLONJI'S

ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakai Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the

PROPRIETOR,

Conveyances always ready.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.

IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED

ALSO SMOKE

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

on which Prizes are given away as

GOLD FILLED,

SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.

For full particulars, apply to

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THINK OF THIS.

WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN.

WE WILL GIVE

Rs. 2,000

FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a

STERLING CHAIN,
A Pretty Design,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH ROUND TIME-PIECE,
An elegant and correct-time keeper.
Rs. 3-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market.
Rs. 4-8.
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs
1 Prize Cash			2,000
1 Do.	"		500
5 Prizes	"	Rs. 150 each	00
3 Do.	"	" 75 "	...
2 Do.	"	" 50 "	100
25 Do.	"	" 25 "	625
10 Do.	"	" 20 "	200
50 Do.	"	" 15 "	750
50 Do.	"	" 10 "	500
50 Do.	"	" 5 "	250
100 Do.	"	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	"	" 3 "	300
125 Do.	"	" 2 "	250
523 Prizes		Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use Dr. SPOONER HARTS PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,

CALCUTTA.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,

SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1903.

THE RECRUIT AND HIS PHYSIQUE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL HILL-CLIMO publishes a suggestive paper in a current magazine on the Recruit, which will repay perusal by those interested in Army Organisation. If voluntary recruitment is to be continued, the Colonel urges, it is necessary to improve the health conditions of the poorer population, so as to make all classes capable, should the necessity arise, of contributing to the defence of the empire. And so strongly is he of opinion that the secret of success lies in this direction that he strenuously asks that the country shall insist upon this improvement being made, that we may arrest "a time of strain and peril which must recur if the memory of the past be allowed to die." It is a vast undertaking he would have the country embark upon. Yet, if he is right, some attempt must be made, for he holds that with voluntary recruitment conducted in its present lines—and none other being financially possible—there must always be military inefficiency on the outbreak of war, with grievous loss of life from disease in its early stages. What is it that we should aim at in our military preparations? asked Lord Rosebery in his speech in the proposed Council for National Defence. We cannot hope, observed his lordship, with a voluntary recruited army, to vie with the great military nations of Europe in quantity, but let us at least try to vie with them in quality. Quality in efficiency and training Lord Rosebery meant. But Colonel Hill-Climo contends that quality in neither is possible unless quality in physique is first assured. He would have all children attending schools, supported by the State, subjected to medical examination from time to time. When necessary they should be provided with food at the public expense. Then the recruit on enlistment should be made fit before being sent to drill. First he would place verification of the recruit's age to which his physical development must conform before his training begins; secondly, nutrition and exercise should be individually regulated; and, thirdly, occupation after enlistment, until the recruit is found fit for training, conducted so as to develop character and self-reliance. To carry out his plan would require innovations, extensive innovations, but on the face of it his scheme is pleasing, and there is much to recommend it, if it be practicable.

The enlistment of an immature youth, Colonel Hill-Climo likens to the catching of fish below the regulation size. The physical standard for the army is below that of the general population. Poverty fills the ranks, not desire for military distinction. The poor are improperly nourished, and the effect of the present system of training on military efficiency is hardly less important than upon health. That the recruit is physically unfit for the work that is demanded of him is clearly demonstrated by the statistics quoted by the writer. In 1900, 84,402 recruits were inspected. Of these 23,105, that is over 27 per cent., were rejected as unfit. The other 61,297, over 72 per cent., were passed as fit, but of these 640 were subsequently discharged as unfit within three months of enlistment, making the total number of rejections equal to 23,745, or a ratio of 281·30 per thousand. In the previous year the ratio was 330·52 per thousand. The physical development was practically the same in both years. In the years of the war the authorities were less exacting, though in reality they should have been more so. The question of the sanitary and personal conditions to which the rejections were due are investigated by Dr. Hill-Climo, and, as he remarks, it is a question which has been neglected because it has been misunderstood. The inferiority of the physique of the recruit has been generally set down to the immaturity of age ; the breaking down of the young soldier in the early part of his service has been ascribed to the same cause. In brief it has been looked upon as the normal effect of military training on young men which time will remedy. There is another immaturity, he insists, which ripens before the natural time, that of youth which is not given sufficient and proper food, and which becomes aged before its time and unfit for military service. If recruits entered the service well nourished and with sound organs of digestion, there would be few rejections or invaliding. The diseases the young soldier suffers from are those arising from a lack of nourishment. He breaks down because of his inability to perform tasks which, were his body properly nourished, he would be able to undertake with ease. Defective nutrition in childhood results in the diseases which cause the rejection of the recruit and the breakdown of the young soldier. Good food, out-door exercise, school discipline, and religious teachings in youth are Dr. Hill-Climo's specific.

How are these advantages to be secured by the youth who is to become his country's defender? In the first place, by an appeal to the conscience of the country. Yes ; but in the second and the third? There the specific fails. The whole social fabric is to be reorganised. We have to begin at the cradle, not our own cradles, but those of our mothers. They are first to be educated to be taught the duties of maternity. They are to be taught to shun artificial food. They must not let us walk before we persist in walking. They are to be clean, and to teach their children to be clean. They are to understand that it is better to be able to cook, and darn a sock than to strum a tune at the piano. But first of all the poor woman must find the food before she can cook it, the sock before she can darn it. It is easy enough to look after the physical development of children when you have fed them. What Dr. Hill-Climo should have told the poor was how to obtain the food. The London police missionary is striving to solve that problem and has suggested wholesale co-operation. It is far easier to diagnose a disease than to prescribe an antidote. Dr. Hill-Climo has succeeded in the former ; not quite so well in the latter, save and except in so far as he is able to induce the Powers that be to provide food for hungry children in the Board schools. But a difficulty would present itself there. All children are hungry—or greedy; and if food were available, not a child in the school but would find himself in urgent need of refreshment. Too much food is as greatly conducive to sickness as too little, and it would be a smart teacher who could distinguish between reality and make-believe in the matter of hunger. A very much wider question is involved if we would solve the difficulty imposed by Dr. Hill-Climo's asseverations—which are undoubtedly true. We must go deeper than he would lead us. To secure a youth capable of discharging the military duties exacted of him, we must go into the whole question of provision for the poor. We must discover the means of procuring poverty, ill-nutrition, and defective physique. It is a task of immeasurable vastness. Some day it may be solved, but so far no adequate attempt has been made—notwithstanding countless appeals to the conscience of the country, to the wealthy and to the beneficent, as well as to the social reformer. The poor, alas, must still wait.

MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS IN RAJPUTANA.

A society which has done a great deal in the way of social reform in Rajputana is the Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha. This body was organised in 1888 with a view to checking inordinate expenditure in connection with marriages and funerals, which were so often made the occasions of lavish display, and which played no little part in the impoverishment of the population. The rules which the society have framed appear very strange to Western eyes, and they penetrate into the private life of the Rajputs in a way that would certainly not be relished by those whose opinions were not tempered by feudal tradition. But time has proved beyond doubt that nothing could have more effectually put an end to the meaningless display which was too often the cause of poverty in years gone by. The society allows a very liberal margin to those who wish to maintain the traditions of the past. A man who possesses an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum is allowed to spend not more than two-thirds of that amount upon the marriage of his eldest son, his daughter, or his sister. If he have an income of between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000, he is allowed to spend half of his income for one year, and the proportionate amount that he may spend decreases as his income increases. There is, however, still plenty of scope for the pomp and the ceremony which appeal so strongly to the Oriental idea, and after all there are few who would wish that the picturesque should disappear entirely from Indian life. The rules disclose a number of exceedingly interesting customs which prevail in connection with the marriages of the Rajputs. Thus it was the custom to sent monetary presents on the occasion of the engagement, but this apparently was apt to give rise to ill-feeling, for the Walterkrit Subha ordains that such presents shall in future not be sent. It allows for the continuation of the giving of opium and betel leaves, and such merely nominal expressions of good will, but to prevent a collision of opinions it orders that the engagement shall be made by letter only. A surprisingly large number of people are entitled to receive presents on the occasion of the marriage. Quite half the community were in the habit of swooping down upon the poor father-in-law, and demanding from him the presents, which were the penalty of his being the proud possessor of a marriageable daughter. The number of the servants which those interested in a marriage ceremony are allowed to engage is now definitely fixed by the society. In all cases, however, it is expressly stated that a smaller number than that mentioned may be retained. To engage a larger number constitutes an offence, and is punishable. Another good feature of the society's work is its injunction as to the age at which marriages may take place. A youth may not marry until he is 18 years of age nor a girl until she is 14. It expresses the opinion, however, that it is unadvisable that girls should be kept unmarried after they are 20 years of age. For the purpose of enforcing these rules a half yearly register of births, deaths, and marriages is kept, and this in itself is a wholesome check upon defaulters in other directions than those actually supervised by the society. Last year's report shows that the society is making excellent headway. In a social question such as this there must be infringements, no matter what punishments are held out. But the percentage of offences is remarkably small, and the people are undoubtedly beginning to realise the folly of expenditure, which they cannot afford, upon mere display. In 1902 there were 3,943 marriages amongst the Rajputs and 1,475 funeral ceremonies, and of these 3,548 marriages and 1,426 funerals were in accordance with the rules.

THE ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO.

ALTHOUGH there can be very little excuse for the fact that the cruel atrocities which have been perpetrated on the Congo have been permitted to exist for so long a period it is still gratifying to observe that Government needed no great public outcry to stimulate it to move in the matter. Proof that there was the gravest truth in the allegations which have recently been made as to the atrocious barbarity of Belgian traders and administrators is forthcoming from the House of Commons itself. A week ago we detailed some of the charges which have been laid against those entrusted with the administration of the Congo. It is unnecessary to go further into those charges, except to say that in the interval they have been strengthened and rendered even more serious by the direct evidence of British missionaries and others who have laboured in the Congo Free State. However, there is real hope now that the barbarities will be discontinued. Government have accepted a motion which entails the obligation of investigation and a conference with the signatories of the Berlin Act, through the medium of which this tract of country is supposed to be administrated. The Berlin Treaty specially provided for the administration of the Congo and also for the moral and righteous Government of its population. Instead of this, however, we find that King Leopold not only tacitly countenances the horrors which have been perpetrated, but ignores the many representations of private individuals which have recently been made to him. Free trade and rights of trade for the natives were also provided for, but instead of this the rubber trade which is the staple industry of the State has been monopolised by Belgian traders, and the legitimate earnings of the natives have been denied to them. Indeed the natives of the rubber country have been living in the very worst form of slavery, and it has been alleged recently by an officer in King Leopold's employ that slaves were still offered for sale, and that natives were seized in the forest and chained by the neck and their property appropriated. In almost every particular the Berlin Act has been violated. Three weeks ago Dr. Clifford moved a resolution on this subject at a meeting of the Baptist Union, and it was seconded by Mr. G. White, M. P. There is little doubt that this and similar resolutions have had a good deal to do with the motion in the House of Commons on Thursday. It is to be hoped that Government will push the matter to its farthest limit, and not only secure the abandonment of these barbarities but also the punishment of the offenders.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer India were Col. Sir Richard C. Temple, Commissioner of Andamans ; Major-General C. J. Burnett C.B., commanding Poona District, and Dr. S' Nariman.

THE number of people on famine relief works in the Central Provinces has risen during the past week from 43,603 to 44,029.

IT is announced that Mr. Highet of the East Indian Railway has been appointed by the Board of Directors to succeed the late Mr. Findlay as Chief Engineer.

MR. E. H. S. CLARKE, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, in charge of the North-West Frontier section, takes three months' leave Home, probably from July.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon gave a garden party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, at which all Simla, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief, was present.

ONE of the permanent puzzles about Siam, says the "Rangoon Times," is the question why the population does not increase more rapidly. The land is fertile, the climate is favourable, the rivers have made communication comparatively easy; and yet even now the population is small and increases but slowly. Such historical records as there are go to show that the whole of Indo-China was always thinly populated to within quite recent times.

OPIUM smugglers at Samarang, in Java, have hit upon an ingenious dodge to baulk the Police by bogus importations of the drug which, on seizure, prove to be but thick syrup or thickened tar. The spurious article is purposely allowed to fall into the hands of the Police. The idea is, by these disappointing seizures, to slacken the watchfulness of the Police and then to smuggle in the genuine article in real earnest. Years ago, the same trick was tried with some success.

WE notice that amongst the pictures accepted by the Committee of this year's Royal Academy is one by Mr. Edgar H. Fischer, a son of the late Mr. Ferdinand Fischer of this town and a younger brother of the local sportsman. Mr. Edgar Fischer has always shown great talent in depicting scenes of action amongst big game and wild animals and his present study of snow leopards has been most flatteringly hung in the second hall. Mr. Fischer, who is just 22, has also been successful with portraits and we wish him all success in the near future.

A STATEMENT recently prepared shows that a total saving of about 2 1-2 lakhs of rupees was effected in the Madras Command and by the non-replacement on their regiments of certain officers who were selected for extra-regimental employment in the two years 1900-2. Bearing that 66 officers were taken away from 26 regiments for long periods (chiefly for plague and famine duty) besides nine other officers employed in South Africa, a useful companion statement would be one dealing with the relative efficiency of the depleted regiments in question during the same period.

THE downward course of the plague epidemic in India, as the hot weather advances, is shown by the reduction of the mortality this week from 20,264 to 15,408. The latter figure is, however, still more than twice as large as the figure of the corresponding week last year. All the infected places except Mysore and Hyderabad States, which are only mildly attacked, share in the decrease, and it is notable especially that the Punjab figures have at last fallen appreciably, from 16,212 to 12,206. In the United Provinces the plague mortality has abated from 1,160 to 800, and, except in the Meerut District, which reports 403 deaths, none of the thirty-four infected centres returns large figures.

UNDER the heading "A Terrible Loss to His Holiness Sri Sankaracharier", the Kumbakonam correspondent of a native contemporary writes :—"A more painful loss His Holiness would not have sustained. His pet elephant breathed its last from causes best known to itself. The reader's curiosity may a little be excited if an elephant's death is deemed worthy of mention ; but he will, I daresay, be satisfied if he comes to know that the animal was one near and dear to the heart of His Holiness, whom it has had the repute of having saved from the vile intents of the unscrupulous highwayman on more occasions than one—whose sagacity may best be infered from the fact that it understood and, what is more admirable, honoured with implicit obedience each and every mandate of His Holiness. A thousand Newfoundland dogs can't console an English gentleman who is bereaved of his favourite spaniel."

A SEAMAN who was rescued in the North Sea from a waterlogged wreck by a steamer bound from Newcastle to Sweden related a terrible experience. He belonged to a Norwegian schooner, which was dismasted in a gale. The crew of nine were washed off the wreck and drowned, with the exception of his man, who passed five days of fearful privation.

THE Pan-Norman Congress will last several days. The residents of Hastings are being urged to take an especial interest in the fete. M. J. Soudan de Pierrefaite, the vice-president of the Souvenir, is a man with many friends in the British army. He was in M'Neill's zareba when it was charged by Osman Digna's dervishes. He has also travelled in Abyssinia.

THE municipality of Verona has been taking steps to acquire the old Roman amphitheatre situated on the private estate of the Monza family. It is one of the finest and best-preserved structures, dating back to the ancient days of Italy's greatness. Signor Guglielmi, the mayor of Verona, to whose activity the engagement is due, says that at present this grand old ruin is better known to the visiting strangers than to the actual inhabitants of the town, in the history of which it has at various times played a prominent part.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE.

WHY RELATIONS HAVE CHANGED.

How pleasant for a Frenchman to live in England, in London, now, says Paul Prudhomme in the "Daily Express." The people like him and his country better than ever, and the newspapers speak of the French and France in a sympathetic tone that sometimes brings a tear to the eye.

A distinguished Englishman, son of your oldest families, who has lived in Paris many years, writes to me : "I feel in Paris as you feel in London. It is good to be living here. God bless the French nation!" Yet things were different, very different, not so long ago.

But a few years since the feeling existing between the two great neighbours of the west of Europe was one of irritation, impatience. Events passing in France and in England at that time were commented upon by the one and the other in a carping spirit devoid of all generosity, tolerance, and sweet reasonableness.

Things are changed to-day. There is a desire, a strong desire, in this country to please the French ; there is a desire in France to please the English.

That is the right kind of feeling that should exist between two neighbours ; and its existence makes for friendship, for true, lasting friendship. To examine the causes which have produced this happy state of things it is necessary to examine the causes which were responsible for the estrangement between the two countries. I am on delicate ground here, and I will therefore be as brief as possible.

BOTH TO BLAME.

Both countries were at fault, the one as much as the other. The first incident which caused the thermometer of amity between the two countries to drop several degrees was the Fashoda affair. Marchand's mission, initiated by an imprudent Minister, was a huge mistake. If I had been an Englishman I would have acted as you did, and would have insisted on Marchand leaving, but I would have done it in a more gentle and a more tactful way.

You would have obtained what you did, but you would have prevented ill-feeling and resentment to a large extent. I believe, if Lord Dufferin had been in Paris and not Sir Edmund Monson the affair would have been better managed, and it would never have been allowed to become a subject of such bitter controversy in the Press as it has been.

The second question which caused the thermometer to drop still further was your intolerable attitude—I repeat, your intolerable attitude—during the Dreyfus affair. I was a strong believer in Dreyfus' innocence, as hostile as any to Mercier, Boisdeffre, and the others, but I resented as much as any anti-Dreyfusard your exaggerated comments on the affair and on France.

"France is rotten from one end to the other," said one paper. "The French, except a very few are liars and perjurers ; they are a disgrace to civilisation," said another. Take now any of your journals at that time, and read what was said there about France and its people at that time, and say if you are not disgusted as we defenders of Dreyfus were then.

UNREASONABLE CRITICISMS.

Cause number three of the estrangement was the Boer war. There the French were more to blame than you. Their sympathies with the smaller fighter were natural enough, their belief that the war was unworthy of England did them no discredit ; but they indulged in criticisms—based on unreliable data, it is true—which were not much better than yours on the Dreyfus affair, and in your turn you were hurt and felt angry.

Those were the principal, almost the only affairs which produced the estrangement existing not so long ago between the two nations.

I come now to the causes which effaced it—not only effaced it, but changed it to real sincerity and friendship. These causes are not mainly political, they are chiefly to be found in some qualities which are characteristic of Englishmen and Frenchmen alike.

John Bull is not vindictive ; he soon forgives when he sees you are again doing the right thing. A Frenchman has exactly the same quality, even more so, I should think. Be polite and tactful, and you will get almost anything done from him, and he will forgive you for what has passed.

When, during the Chinese war, your Admiral Seymour wrote a letter to our Admiral Courrejolles, complimenting him on the troops under his command, we were throughly moved. When Lord Methuen treated the remains of the Villebois-Mareuil with respect the French Press abandoned its ultra-hostile criticism of the campaign, and went on in much saner manner.

So both nations—unlike another people not living so very far from them—are quick to forget and shake hands if you handle them the right way.

QUALITIES IN COMMON.

Another common quality which made the change easy is this : An Englishman and a Frenchman are, whatever may be said to the contrary, amenable to reason and open to conviction. Therefore the Englishman of to-day says :—We went too far in the Dreyfus affair ; it was none of our business ; the French were right in resenting it.

The Frenchman, on whom Mr. Chamberlain's journey has made an excellent impression, who thoroughly praises the just and generous way in which you are trying to put things right in South Africa, who already began to cool down in his admiration for the Boers when he heard of the large number of National Scouts—traitors as he called them—says :—

The Boers, although they stood their ground well, are not altogether the people we thought they were. The English after all behaved very well, certainly not worse than we did in Madagascar. At any rate, they are doing what they can now to restore happiness and prosperity to the devastated countries. We are not a bit better than they.

And so they reason, so they talk among themselves and you to them and they to you. Naturally this can but have one result—good feeling. And it is only since the end of the war, since the visit of the Boer ex-generals, which disillusioned many, since Mr. Chamberlain's journey, which created the best impression, that this state of things has arisen between the peoples, fostered and stimulated enormously by all the responsible newspapers of the two countries.

These are the human causes, if I may call them so. Then there are the political. They are chiefly of much later date.

For three years at least, to my certain knowledge, the two Cabinets have been as sincere as can be in the desire to work well together. With the well-known feelings of King Edward, M. Cambon, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Lansdowne and M. Loubet, Sir Edmund Monson, and M. Delcasse in Paris they succeeded beyond expectation.

Until the end of the Dreyfus affair Ministries in Paris came and went quickly, the existent regime seemed almost unstable—you had little confidence in it, you thought it might cause trouble at one time. But the administration of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, which was the longest since the war of 1870, and the present administration of M. Combes prove that there is government stability in France, and it pleased you.

I come to another cause which is not generally known, but which is a very important one. The Czar of Russia, our ally, adores England ; the Czarina, Queen Victoria's granddaughter, is almost English. The desire for the most cordial entente with England governs the foreign policy of Russia to a large extent.

A point of considerable importance is the understanding between London, Paris, and Rome with regard to the Mediterranean. A cause of friction and uneasiness has disappeared. Need I point out that your attitude towards Germany during the last six months has won you tens of thousands of friends in France? Need I say that the publication of your latest trade statistics has brought many Frenchmen to a less appreciation of the value of your friendship?

What about Rochefort, and La Patrie you will ask. It you take as little notice of those base-brained fools as we do, if you were as convinced of their insignificance as we are, you would not give them a second thought.

The common sense and the honesty of purpose of the English, the logic and the good-heartedness of the French, will assure the stability of the present improvement. King Edward's visit to Paris will cement it. His is the most thorough work of all.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PENSIONS FOR AGED POOR.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Commons have read a second time the Bill for providing pensions for aged and deserving poor through the existing poor law administration.

Mr. Long on behalf of Government assented to the principle of the Bill, but declined to promise further support.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the Bill for providing pensions to the aged and deserving poor, said that Government must know how the money for the purpose could be obtained before they adopted the old age Pensions scheme.

He did not think it was impossible to find the fund, though, no doubt, it would have to be found by that review of our fiscal system, which he indicated as necessary and desirable, at an early date.

SERIOUS OUTBREAKS OF TYPHOID FEVER IN ENGLAND.

DANGER OF DISUSED ARMY BLANKETS.

30,000 SEIZED IN WHITECHAPEL.

A sensation has been caused owing to serious outbreaks of typhoid fever at Purfleet and Manchester traceable to disused army blankets sold by the authorities in South Africa and shipped to England and resold throughout the country.

The authorities have seized 30,000 blankets in warehouses in Whitechapel, and quantities have been seized and destroyed in various big towns. The bulk were infected, and many were in a filthy condition.

COMMERCE WITH THE COLONIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

THE PART OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to a correspondent, says: "I have the fullest confidence in the working classes and their power to realise the great issue depending on our present action, and I am fully convinced that the prosperity of England depends largely on our trade with the Colonies which under a wise system of mutual concession will increase by leaps and bounds."

LONDON, MAY 24.

Mr Chamberlain's brief but significant statement made in the House of Commons on the 22nd inst. has given rise to great discussion, and is generally regarded as a definite affirmation of the principles apprently only tentatively advanced at Birmingham on the 15th inst.

It is thought that Mr. Chamberlain intends to make the Zollverein the dominant note at the next general election.

The Opposition and Ministerialists are anxiously speculating as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is supported by the Government as a whole or initiating a policy of its own.

Various questions will be addressed to the Government in the House of Commons with a view to eliciting a definite announcement.

GREAT MOTOR RACE.

FROM PARIS TO MADRID.

The Paris to Madrid motor car race started early this morning with a record number of competitors, including 127 large, 23 light cars, and 47 motor cycles.

A crowd of three hundred thousand people assembled to witness the start which occupied three hours.

Many well-known English automobilists are competing.

THE SULTAN'S PEACE MISSION.

STILL PRISONERS WITH THE ALBANIANS

A MONASTERY THREATENED.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Sultan's mission sent to pacify the Albanians are still prisoners.

On the Turkish troops approaching Ipek, the Albanians removed the prisoners to the Russo-Servian monastery at Dechani, which they threaten to destroy if the troops continue to advance.

Russia has demanded the Porte to protect the monastery.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE

TROOPS IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Over two hundred Bulgarian officers have lately crossed the Macedonian frontier commanding bands aggregating 2,600 destined to operate in various districts.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTATION OF COOLIE LABOUR.

CHAMBER OF MINES PROCEDURE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg has unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Government to import indentured cooly labour for the new railways otherwise the mines will be disastrously depleted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENNCY.)

TROUBLE IN THE FAR EAST.

OUTBREAK IN YUNNAN.

REBELS CAPTURE LINANFU.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A serious anti-dynastic outbreak has taken place in Yunnan, and the rebels have captured the city of Linanfu.

The French Consul-General reports the situation as grave.

A DENIAL BY LORD MILNER.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Lord Milner denies the report that he is about to leave South Africa to take up a position in India, Canada, or elsewhere. He intends taking a holiday, but returns to South Africa.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

LOOMS IDLE IN LANCASHIRE.

RAW MATERIAL DEAR.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Owing to price of yarn and scarcity of foreign commissions 10,000 looms are idle and 5,000 are partially so in Manchester and Bolton districts alone.

DERBY BETTING.

A SMALL FIELD.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

4 to 5 on Rocksand.
4 to 1 against Vinicius.
15 to 2 against Flotsam.
10 to 1 against Mead.
20 to 1 against Rabelais.
33 to 1 against Kroonstad.
40 to 1 against William Rufus.
66 to 1 against Aceful.
66 to 1 against Great Dame Colt.
100 to 1 against Chaucer.
100 to 1 against Martinet.
200 to 1 against Love Charm.

SOMALI LEVIES MUTINOUS.

CANAL CORPS TO BE DISBANDED.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Somali levies are showing a mutinous spirit and the Canal Corps will probably be disbanded.

COUNTY CRICKET.

DEFEAT OF YORKSHIRE.

NOTTS BEAT KENT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Somerset has beaten Yorkshire by six wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Worcestershire by an innings and eleven runs.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In county cricket Notts has beaten Kent by four wickets.

The match between Sussex and Leicestershire ended in a draw.

THE PARSEE RACQUET PLAYER.

W. Jamsetjee, the Parsee professional racquet player, has beaten Browne by four to one.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, MAY 24.

The weather cleared off yesterday, and the second night of the Boxing Tournament was held on the race-course. Five bouts in Light Weights were contested. Driver Cook, G Battery, beat Private Barry, Bedford Regiment; Private Ainger, Welsh Regiment, beat Private Fortune, Wiltshire Regiment; Private Bolton, Lincoln, beat Private Nicholson, Welsh Fusiliers; Corporal Barter, Warwicks, beat Private McDougall, Oxfordshires; and Private Warr, of the Buffs, beat Private Sims Gordons. The first round in Heavy Weights was fought off between Private Campbell, The Buffs, versus Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars. The latter won easily. Six bouts were completed in the first round of Middle Weights. Private Cundwick, Welsh Regiment, beat Private Dance, 1st Glosters; Private Hott, The Buffs, beat Corporal Ranger, Welsh Regiment; Lance-Corporal Holloway, Royal Fusiliers, beat Lance-Corporal Regan, Connaught Rangers; Gunner Jones, R. G. A, beat Private Ryan, Oxfordshire; Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery, beat Private Williams Wiltshire Regiment; and Sergeant Smith, 10th Hussars, beat Private Jones Warwick. To-morrow the Officers' Competition will be held. There is only one fight between Lieutenant Low, The Buffs, and Lieutenant MacMillan of the Gordons.

A RELIGIOUS QUARREL AT HUBLI.

INSTALLATION OF A LINGAYET PRIEST.

A religious squabble is just now created at Hubli. A Lyngayet priest is to be installed there on the 26 h instant, and a grand procession of palki has been arranged to pass through public streets. The young priest is to be carried in the palkhi in crosswise, which the Brahmins object, and say that such concession of carrying one to is only allowed to their high priest, and who is only one in India that enjoys this privilege. The Lingayets, however, are determined to carry him in royal procession crosswise, and have obtained the sanction of the District Magistrate. The Brahmins have accordingly sent a long telegram to the Bombay Government objecting to the process. The whole of Hubli is eagerly watching the result. Thousands of natives from Belgaum, Bellary, and other parts of the country are going to Hubli. All the workshops, the cotton presses, the bazaars are closed.

The prospects of the 3rd class railway passenger appear to be brightening all round, writes the "Pioneer." We have already mentioned the steps taken in combination by the G. I. P., Bengal-Nagpur, and Madras Railway to provide new 3rd class corridor carriages on their through mail services, which will enable the ordinary native who takes these trains to travel with a comfort hitherto undreamt of; and the East Indian Railway has been progressing with at least equal steps towards the same reform. The management placed an order last year for ten bogie passenger trains of ten vehicles each of an entirely new pattern, which are destined almost wholly for native passengers. They will have but one composite 1st and 2nd class carriage, the rest of the available accommodation being entirely given up to the intermediate and 3rd class. The seats in the new carriages run fore and aft, and in roominess and airiness they will be an immense improvement on the present, while each compartment will have direct access to retiring accommodation. The new East Indian trains are not intended for any special work, but will be employed on the ordinary passenger traffic. The material, we understand, is already on its way out.

SPORTS AT ANNANDALE.

SPEECH BY LORD KITCHENER.

LADY CURZON PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 23.

There was a large gathering at Annandale this afternoon on the occasion of the Volunteer Sports. The principal winners were:—Hurdle Race, Captain Taylor; Putting the Shot, Volunteer De Dombal; 100 Yards, Volunteer Hill; High Jump, Volunteer Trotter; Quarter Mile, Volunteer Hill; Throwing the Cricket Ball, Volunteer De Dombal; long jump, Lance-Corporal Taylor; Half Mile, Volunteer Wainwright; 220 Yards, (Regulars only), Corporal Dartley, East Lancashires, first; Corporal Morgan, Welsh Regiment, second; One Mile (Regulars), Corporal Morgan.

At the prize distribution afterwards Colonel Hamilton, Commandant of the Corps, in inviting Lady Curzon to distribute prizes, said he hoped the next year to draw up a programme of sports which would not be confined to the Volunteers. The proceedings closed with a speech by Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener said:—Simla Volunteers,—I feel sure you will permit me to express my grateful thanks to Lady Curzon for having consented to be present here this afternoon to distribute these prizes, and at the same time to assure her that these testimonials that have been given to the successful competitors for the various field sports in which they have been engaged have become greatly enhanced in value by her kind act, and that they will now no longer be prizes only, but souvenirs of her Excellency herself. (Cheers.) I hope before long I may be able to see volunteers on parade as well as in the field, and I am sure from what I have heard that I shall be thoroughly satisfied with their military progress. In conclusion, in the name of the Simla volunteers (turning to H. E.) I have to convey to your Excellency their thanks for the kindly interest you have taken in them, and for the gracious manner in which you have presented these prizes. (Loud cheers.)

PICTURE POST CARDS IN INDIA.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

A change to-day is notified in the Indian postal regulations. It has the effect of admitting picture post cards, which circulate in enormous numbers throughout Europe, to the one pice rate of inland postage in India. The majority of such post cards exceed in size the maximum limit hitherto allowed for pice postage in India, and have accordingly had to pay one anna postage for inland transmission, which is practically prohibitive. The arrangement which comes into force from to-day raises this maximum to 5 1-2 by 3 1-2 inches, which is that allowed throughout Europe by the International Postal Union, and which will cover the majority of picture post cards issued. The extraordinary extent to which post cards have come into use in Europe makes it probable that there will be a similar expansion of their use in India now that the disability hitherto existing has been removed. The other postal changes to-day notified prove to be technical only, and of little or no interest to the general public.

ABNORMAL WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

As an illustration of the abnormality of the present season it may be noticed that Bombay has received during the past few days nearly four times as much rain as its average for the entire month of May.

ARMY SCHOOL MASTERS.

TO TEACH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The War Office notify that ex-soldiers holding army acting school master's certificates will be recognised as qualified as assistant teachers under the Home Elementary Schools and Training Colleges Code.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A PART OF ITS ESCORT RELIEVED.

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The difficulties first experienced by the Aden Boundary Commission have now so completely disappeared that it is considered unnecessary to longer detain the Abbottabad Battery as a part of the escort, and this Corps, therefore, has been ordered back to India.

COLONEL BRANFOOT'S RETIREMENT.

A POPULAR MEDICAL OFFICER.

MADRAS, MAY 23.

With the retirement of Colonel A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., the Indian Medical Service of Madras has lost, says the "Madras Mail," one of the most popular and capable of officers, and the community generally one of its most popular members. Colonel Branfoot is a good sportsman in the best sense of the term, a good friend, and a good doctor. His qualities of the head and heart were such as compelled respect and esteem, and these he received without stint from all who were acquainted with him officially, professionally, and socially. Joining the service in 1872 he retired on the 19th instant, after a most successful career of 31 years. The best wishes of all will follow him in his retirement.

DEATH OF AGA MOOCHOOL SHAH.

POONA, MAY 24.

Aga Moochool Shah, the grandson of the first Aga Khan, died at his residence yesterday morning in Civil Lines, Poona. Deceased was well known in racing circles. He won the first race in 1880 in Bombay on the old race course at Byculla, and after that he was a constant patron of the Turf. He acted for many years as Steward in the Western India Turf Club. Between 1899 and 1902 he acted as Clerk of the Scales, which duty he performed satisfactorily. In his latter years his health compelled him to retire. He became a martyr to liver complaint, which clung him during the last two years. Recently jaundice set in. He gradually sank and died at 8-30 yesterday morning. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is now in Persia. The funeral was held in the evening, which was largely attended by his co-religionists and also by the other community. Deceased was of a kind disposition and of a charitable heart. His age was 41.

ETHNOGRAPHIST FOR THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 24

The Government of India have appointed Mr. H. Nunjundiah, Secretary to the Mysore Government, in the Revenue and General Departments, as Ethnographist for the Mysore Province. It is expected that as a Dravidian scholar he should be a success.

THE KADUR-BIRUR RAILWAY COLLISION TRIAL.

RESUMED HEARING.

When the trial of the Kadur-Birur collision case was resumed before the District Magistrate, Divasigamony, the relieving stationmaster at Birur, deposed that since the collision he had occasion to refuse to correct a mistake made by Kadur station as to the time mentioned in the out report of a certain train. Witness was doing duty for the first accused, the assistant stationmaster of Birur since his suspension.

The next witness of importance was the platform policeman of Kadur, who said he heard the whistle of down train on the morning of the accident, and that the stationmaster sent porters and pointsmen running after the train to try and stop it.

Other evidence was then taken to prove pratice as to whether stationmasters should write their own line clear and other telegrams or dictate them to signallers.

The case was adjourned for the argument of counsel and judgment.

SUPERINTENDENT, MYSORE REVENUE SURVEY.

Should Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, retires this year it is expected the vacancy will be filled by Mr. Francis from Berars.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Brigadier-General L. Daning, commanding the Derajat District, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from the 11th June.

Lieutenant H. S. May, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works Services of the Bombay Command, and Lieutenant E. J. Henderson from China to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

A little while ago, writes the "Pioneer," we were moved by the incessant stream of personal inquiries addressed to us by soldiers in perplexity over questions of pay and service to suggest that the military authorities at Simla might open a small office at Army Headquarters for the express purpose of answering with authority all such conundrums. The Army in India has the good fortune at present to have as its Adjutant-General an officer with a receptive mind, untrammelled by official traditions, and with a lively sympathy for soldiers of every rank and arm. General Duff took up the suggestion with good will and the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, who is no conservative where the welfare of the forces under his command is in question, was readily obtained to an experiment on the lines indicated. It has accordingly been decided to open forthwith an office whereto soldiers can address inquiries on moot points relating to the conditions of their service. The only stipulation is that each inquiry must be countersigned by the Commanding Officer, a desirable provision to safeguard a valuable privilege from being wrongly used. Doubtless the military authorities are in this experiment undertaking a considerable increase of work; but if that should be so, it will only prove how greatly the innovation has been needed. For the present Colonel Kennard has been selected as the officer to preside over the new inquiry bureau, and his decisions, which, of course, on difficult or important points will be based on reference to a higher authority, will have a finality equivalent to an order by the Commander-in-Chief. The formal announcement of the constitution of the new bureau will be made through the proper official channel in due course. Meanwhile the British Army in India should feel grateful for the boon thus promptly and freely conferred by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE STORM IN BOMBAY.

SUPERINTENDENT HOLDWAY of the Harbour Police in his report to the Commissioner of Police states that in addition to the damage already reported by him, one steam-launch belonging to Messrs. Dadabhoy and Co., six more prows, and one barge were sunk in the harbour by Wednesday's storm, making the total loss sixty-two vessels.

The cyclone which had been forming in the Arabian Sea burst in Bombay on Saturday evening, bringing heavy rains with it. The storm and rain continued throughout yesterday, and caused additional damage in the harbour. Five boats which had been lying empty along the Stone Bunder, Mazagon Bunder, and Mody Bunder were sunk, but fortunately all on board were saved. In addition to these, five more boats, some laden with coal and other with firewood, were sunk at Mallet, Mazagon, and Apollo Bunders. One native craft laden with supplies for a bulk oil steamer was also sunk. No lives were lost. The accident reported on Saturday evening related to the sinking of a tony, which was lying alongside the R. I. S. Canning awaiting to take in passengers, when it was upset by a heavy sea. Fortunately the crew and the passengers were saved by those on board the steamer.

The following are the details:—

Muchwa No. 9593, Tindal Tookaram Bhikhajee' empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 604 Tindal Haba Dhurma, laden with fuel, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Buteia No. 261, Tindal Mungulchund, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Barge No. 4682, Tindal Vishram Mahadoo, belonging to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, laden with 80 tons coal, sunk at Mallet Bunder.

Barge No. 3617, Tindal Vishram Bhicajee, laden with 17 tons coal, sunk at Mallet Bunder.

Balow No. 3824, Tindal Sidhoo Thingree. empty, sunk at Mazgon Bunder.

Muchwa No. 2868, Tindal Bhica Esoo, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 254, Tindal Sakharam Bhikajee, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Tony No. 69111, Tindal Esmail Adamba, sunk at Apollo Bunder.

Gulbut No. 10218, Tindal Aba Dhurma, laden with 540 bags of rice and jawari, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Machwa No. 12321, Tindal Gopal Pandoo, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

THE NATIVE CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM THE YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cricket Team for England Committee have received the following letter from Mr. F. C. Toone, the Secretary of the Yorkshire County Club:—

"I am desired by Lord Hawke to inform you that he has brought your letter before the Committee, who have pleasure in guaranteeing your share of the gate proceeds (for a match to be played in Yorkshire) to be £100. My Committee wish your project success." Lord Hawke has also written to the Hony. Secretaries as follows: "I am pleased to say in answer to your letter re a guarantee towards a mixed team of Parsis, Hindoo, and Mahomedans visiting England in 1904 the Yorkshire County Club will be pleased to play the team a match and guarantee £100 as your share of the gate, hoping you may be able to carry the project through.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

MORE THEATRICALS AND FRIVOLITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

THE race week is generally looked upon as the height of the Simla season. It begins, this year, on 25th, so we may consider ourselves as approaching what is supposed to be the climax of Simla gaiety. The state ball no longer occurs during the races. With this one exception the current round of social events is very much the same as usual. The Viceregal garden party is to-day. The levee and State dinner take place on 30th, and numerous minor gatherings are being fitted into the interval between these dates.

The season's dancing opened with a charmingly arranged gathering at the pretty house of Major and Mrs. Daly. The residents of the Grand Hotel follow with a dance to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Harington have a dance on 25th. The members of the United Service Club are "At Home" at the town hall on the 1st June. The Knights of the Black Heart are to give a similar entertainment later. The State ball is on 29th June.

During the past two days there has been in progress, in the now sufficiently renovated Town Hall, a very pretty bazaar got up by Lady Franklin and other equally charitably disposed ladies, to endow beds at the Walker Hospital. Sir James Walker, to whose munificence Simla is indebted for the existence of the hospital, has started the subscription list with characteristic liberality. Other residents of Simla have also come forward with substantial contributions, and Lady Franklin's bazaar will materially support the fund. It is intended to assist Europeans who require medical treatment in the hills but who are unable to afford it. The help to be given will vary according to the circumstances of each case. Those in a position to contribute towards their expenses to do so to the extent of their ability and the fund to make up the balance. The arrangement is already in operation to the real benefit of several deserving Europeans who would otherwise have been unable to obtain the medical and surgical treatment in a good climate which the Walker Hospital affords.

Of the bazaar itself it is not necessary to say much. The Town Hall was effectively decorated in the red and white of the hospital corps. The numerous ladies, assisting in the undertaking, wore the red cross of the hospital nurse over the taking white uniform of this popular service. The stalls were admirably arranged, and the immense pains taken to obtain articles of real utility and artistic merit at reasonable, instead of fancy, prices was rewarded with the patronage it deserved. A feature of the bazaar was a large cafe chantant which was well filled on both days' sales were in progress. Lady Elliot, Miss Macqoid, Miss Franklin, Mrs. and Miss Parbury, Miss Dapeiar, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Obbard, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mrs. Parry, Miss Reid, General Beresford-Lovett, and Mr. Crawshay-Williams were amongst those who assisted in the musical entertainment. There was also an amusing one act play in which Mrs. Bingley and Major Williams were the performers.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have made their first serious effort of the season during the past week. The piece they have selected for their opening event has been Nicholls' and Lestocq's popular three act farce "Jane," which has caught on in Simla almost as laughably as in London. Captain Baker-Carr plays the "Spendthrift Nephew," who endeavours to provide himself with a lady to officiate as the spouse his rich uncle has been led to suppose he possesses, and is the life and soul of the piece. He is well supported by Miss Home, who is new to the Simla stage, but who fills the role of the resourceful "Jane"—temporarily promoted from the kitchen to the drawing room to deceive the uncle—with a spirit and force that place her, at once, in a high position amongst our amateur artistes. Major Caruana is capital as the "Pepper Uncle," his mellow voice lending itself well to the requirements of the somewhat acrobatic emotions that this individual is called upon to go through—at first credulous, then successively amused, enlightened, and furious, to be eventually placated, as the fraud played upon him develops. The most ludicrous character in the piece—that of the "Jealous Butler," the newly wedded husband of the masquarading "Jane"—is played by Mr. Caulfield who keeps the house in roars throughout. His part, at the outset, recals that of the "Slave" of the Roman playwright, whose cunning is to extricate his master from his embarrassments, but the resemblance to the creations of "Terence" and of "Plautus" vanishes when he intrigues with the maiden aunt who is thus brought to present herself to the unsuspecting uncle as the "Spendthrift's" wife, at the very moment when the "Spendthrift" is introducing "Jane" as filling that capacity. Mr. Caulfield stepped into the breach as stage manager at a time when the A.D.C. were without any regular occupant of this responsible post, and the Club is to be congratulated upon the success of the experiment which has proved itself in the extra performances which have had to be arranged for to fill the unexpected demand for seats. Of the remaining characters in "Jane," Miss Parbury, Mrs. Caruana, and Mr. Crawshay are all deserving of mention. Miss Parbury is a new arrival in Simla, but her easy rendering of the thankless role of the elderly love-sick maiden aunt indicates her as a valuable addition to the Dramatic Society. Mrs. Caruana looks the part of the pretty affiance, and Mr. Crawshay's, "Page" is screamingly funny. The next piece is to be "Little Miss Nobody," in which Miss Mequoid fills the title role and Lord Saffolk is stage managing. A variety entertainment is also announced to take place to-morrow, in which Lady Elliot, Madames Parbury, Muspratt, Williams, Misses Home, Parbury, and Tandy, Major Cappage, Miss Caulfield and Crawshay Williams will participate.

It has for many years past been the hospitable custom of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India, who is now at home on leave, to hold a lantern fete in his grounds at Simla on the evening of the levee, where many of those returning from the official ceremony annually spent a pleasant hour before proceeding to their residences. General and Lady Franklin have undertaken a similar purpose this season and are giving an "At Home" on the night of the levee, in the old Kennedy House, a residence full of historic interest for Simla.

Considerable interest was excited here last year by the sale of the curios collected by Mr. Jacob. The jewellery and precious stones belonging to the same owner are now being auctioned and include some valuable pieces.

Of official news the most important given out here since my last letter has been Mr. Robertson's report on Indian Railways. This has been much discussed. The view most generally taken appears to be that whereas the general trend of its far-reaching recommendations is admirable, there is much in their elaboration that will require modification before it will be capable of transformation into actual working. It is eminently questionable, for example, whether a board composed of men from home would be in any way as efficient as one made up of those who have spent their lives in studying Indian railways. The Public Works Department already possesses the elements of a board, in the secretary and heads of the traffic and construction branches, who are far better qualified to control the railway system as a whole than would be the foreign experts, that Mr. Robertson would like to see entrusted with the task. In regard to the financing of Mr. Robertson's scheme, again, grave difficulties present themselves. For three years past, it is true, Indian railways have been worked at a profit, in spite of heavy outlay amounting to upwards of eight million sterling annually on construction. It by no means follows that similar results would continue were Mr. Roberts'n's suggestion adopted of guaranteeing three per cent in gold on every line hereafter undertaken, since the more profitable railways were naturally the ones to be first constructed, and the tracts now requiring to be opened up including barren as well as fertile areas. The fifteen crores of rupees he proposes that Government should place at the absolute disposal of the three members of the board would, no doubt, make be administration run smoothly at first. The guarantee offered to the taxpayer that this large sum of money was not being wasted, however, would be merely a personal one, and it is very doubtful whether it could be accepted as sufficient by any prudent government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

IT is impossible to exaggerate the delight felt throughout the country and I doubt not throughout India as elsewhere in the Empire at the unqualified success of his Majesty's visit "to our near neighbour" to use the words used by the King in his remarkable address to the members of the British Chamber of Commerce. The fears that something untoward might occur as the result of the malignant advice given by certain gutter journalists of a type to be found in all great capitals proved to be groundless. The behaviour of the populace was absolutely above reproach, and not a single unpleasant incident occurred from first to last except it was the silly action of the great bulk of the old nobility in boycotting the gala performance at the Opera House. But even they made up for their absence on that occasion and at the Theatre Francais by attending in force at the races at Longchamps and joining with the despised Republicans in applauding the Royal visitor. While great praise is due to the Parisians of all classes for the welcome they accorded to the King they would be the first to admit that the magnificent way in which the entire visit passed off was in no small degree owing to the faultless tact and unvarying charm of his Majesty himself. When he arrived in Paris from Italy the demeanour of the crowds, though perfectly respectful and courteous, was not exuberant, or even what might be called enthusiastic. But the King had not been in the city of light many hours before all this was changed, and every minute longer he stayed in Paris increased the warmth of the applause. Truly it may be said he came, he saw, he conquered. The fact that by Saturday he was familiarly being called "Edouard" was, to anybody who knows Paris, a sufficient proof that his Majesty had won the hearts of the people of Paris. "As tu vu Edouard?" was we are told the question asked on every hand by the more humble members of the population, and the invariable reply was "Oui" spoken in a manner as to imply that no other answer could be given by any self-respecting Parisian. As to the political effects of the visit there may or may not be something that does not meet the eye; but even if nothing more came of the King's journey to France than appears upon the surface the mission would be more than justified. For it was a mission and those Paris journalists are right who regard his Majesty not merely as a sovereign but as an Ambassador. The Foreign Minister of France, M. Delcasse, with whom the King lunched at the Quai d' Orsay, and on whom his Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, has been expressing his views of the memorable events of the past week to a representative of the "Figaro." M. Delcasse said that the visit of the King was everything that it ought to be. He was pleased to notice the unanimity with which public opinion on both sides of the Channel rejoiced at its success. The Republic highly appreciated the spontaneous evidence of esteem and sympathy given by the King of England. On the morrow of the striking demonstration at Algiers, where the Russian, Italian, British, Spanish, and Portuguese fleets assembled in the waters of that fine French colony—King Edward's French tour proved once more that Europe does justice to the policy of France. "That policy is clear and straightforward. As I said a few weeks ago in the Chamber of Deputies, the Russian alliance is the inalterable foundation and the pivot of all our action in foreign affairs. But strong though be this alliance, which suffices for us, we are all the more disposed to favour all those rapprochements of interests and of sentiment of which there are indications in Europe. We are, and we intend to remain, an element of material and moral equilibrium. We place our national forces in the service of those ideas. That has been realized by foreign Governments, and we rejoice at the fact. At a time when the importance of economic interests is daily increasing to such an extent that they often dominate and determine political interests, it is unnecessary to insist upon the advantage for France and for England sincerely to maintain the good neighbourly relations which can only benefit their commerce. I may add that, without any necessity for agreements or positive engagements, it is well that the two peoples should live in an atmosphere of mutual friendliness and good will, which will facilitate the settlement of the problems that may arise from time to time between them in different parts of the world where they are both interested. The journey of King Edward has contributed to create that atmosphere. I have much pleasure in saying so." Lord Ripon, speaking at a City dinner the night before last, anticipated M. Delcasse by declaring that foreign Secretaries and Ambassadors had not done so much to promote good feeling between nations as the brief visits of the King to Italy and France had. If M. Loubet pay a return visit to England as we all hope and believe he will, he will receive such a reception as has not been accorded in London for many a long year to the head of a foreign State.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The public have not been slow to realise the importance of the declaration made by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords the other night in regard to our determination to prevent encroachments on the Persian Gulf. We are told by some papers that the Foreign Secretary did no more than reaffirm what has always been the policy of the British Government. Credat Judæus. There was a time and not so very long ago when the policy of his Majesty's Government was open to very serious misgivings on the part of those behind the scene. I do not of course say that any decision in direct opposition to the policy laid down with so much and such unexpected firmness by Lord Lansdowne on Tuesday had been come to but there was reason to believe that even Lord Lansdowne himself incredible though it may seem was not as fully alive to the danger of making "inconsiderate concessions" in Persian waters. A great change has come over the scene within the past 18 months or so, for this—though I have no direct authority to go upon—I cannot help thinking that Lord Curzon in a large degree deserves credit. Lord Lansdowne's speech not only dealt with the abortive Bagdad Railway scheme and our determination to keep out intruders, but also included some interesting statements regarding future railways in southern Persia, road extensions, and contemplated large changes in consular arrangements. The precise words used by Lord Lansdowne in the most significant passage of his speech were as follows:—"I say it without hesitation," he observed, "we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power, as a grave menace to British interest, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." The "Times" says that the words "naval base" or "fortified post" must be taken to include the acquisition of coaling "stations available for naval use."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORN DUTY.

After Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Ritchie! The poor War Minister is enjoying a respite, and it would hardly be correct to say that amongst Conservatives he is at the present moment the most unpopular member of the Cabinet. That description would more appropriately apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer whose astonishing courage or rashness in abolishing the corn duty just twelve months after it was introduced as a permanent impost has enraged the Conservative country party almost beyond endurance. And not only is rural Conservatism up in arms against Mr. Ritchie but some urban Unionists also are in a state of revolt. At any rate that is the case in the Conservative stronghold of Liverpool if we are to believe Mr. David MacIver, one of the Tory members for that great city. Without beating about the bush he tells Mr. Ritchie that his proposal "alienates friends without conciliating opponents"; that his device is "not even good electioneering except as regards some few borough constituencies"; and that he will "lose the Government more votes in the country than he can reasonably hope to gain for them

in the towns." But Mr. MacArthur's protest, emphatic though it be, is mild in comparison with some of the things said about Mr. Ritchie and his colleagues at the meeting of the central and associated Chambers of Agriculture on Tuesday. Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., who is taking the lead in this agitation, set the ball rolling by moving a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Government and by reading a letter to the same effect from that fine old crusted Tory, the Duke of Rutland. The proposed abandonment of this duty was not only open, the Duke said, to all the objections so well urged by Mr. Chaplin in his recent manifesto to the Chambers of Agriculture, but must be regarded as a great discouragement by those who, here, in Canada, and elsewhere, had been looking forward to the establishment of happier fiscal relations than those which existed at present between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The alternative Mr. Chaplin had suggested, a reduction of the tea duty, was in every way preferable, and would give a sensible relief to every household in the United Kingdom. The Duke sincerely hoped with Mr. Chaplin that the Government would consent to the change desired by so many of their supporters and avoid the danger of alienating their friends in the futile hope of conciliating their opponents. Incidentally the Duke referred to Mr. Balfour's remarks on the subject at the Primrose League meeting in the Albert Hall the casuistry of which showed the Prime Minister at his worst as a dialectician. Mr. "Jim" Lowther, the last of the Protectionists who distrusts dialecticians and likes to call a spade a spade, supported Mr. Chaplin's motion, and went for Mr. Ritchie with unwonted ferocity. "I regard the proposal of the Government," said Mr. Lowther, "as a cowardly and contemptible act, but it would not be right to blame only the vacillating and time-serving policy of one Minister. Mr. Ritchie's colleagues in the Cabinet are in the long run responsible, and they must bear their share of the blame. This cowardly blow," the speaker continued, "is an exemplification of the danger of placing a fourth-rate man in a first-rate place. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is an old offender. He has occupied positions of eminence in four public departments, and he has thrown over his friends in every one of them. He thrust down the throats of the Conservative party the London County Council Bill, when he was at the Local Government Board; at the Board of Trade he hounded on the Penrhyn strikers; at the Home Office he gave them a peddling, tinkering Bill on the licensing question which created confusion and disgust all round. Mr. Ritchie is personally," added Mr. Lowther, "an old friend of mine (here the audience not unnaturally smiled) for whom I have individually great regard, but he is essentially a wobbler, an opportunist with a strong internal bias against the political side that Providence has led him to take. This savage attack reminds me of a story that circulated 10 years ago when Mr. Ritchie was ousted from St. Georges-in-the-East. This was not long after he passed his Local Government Act, which effected a revolution in rural administration and to use a phrase now on everybody's mouth "abolished Landlordism so far as the management of county business is concerned. The old fashioned English Conservatives were very wrathful at having been made to swallow this bitter pill, and they heard the news of Mr. Ritchie's defeat with mixed feelings. Shortly afterwards a body of Tory bloods were dining together, the company including the then Conservative whip since exalted to a more important sphere of ministerial duty. To this gentleman one of the young squires said, I suppose somebody will resign his seat to enable Ritchie to come back. I have not, was the caustic reply, been overwhelmed with such offers and the table was in a roar. I hope for Mr. Ritchie's sake that he will get through his present trouble without a Fifth Party being formed to worry him out of his life and his office. The question whether the Corn Duty is to go or to remain will be settled long before this letter reaches Bombay and to indulge in prophesy would be useless. But if the Government adhere to their decision to sacrifice the Corn Duty, they must have the votes of the Liberals, whose support would counterbalance Unionist defection unless it suddenly assumes much bigger proportions than appears likely at the time of writing. Anyhow the Government considering the attitude they have always taken up with regard to this tax, will, whatever happens, continue to cut a wretched figure and to thoroughly deserve the contempt that is felt for them even by those who in the first instance condemned the introduction of the Corn Duty as a reactionary measure.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

It used to be said that every Anglo-Indian civilian on taking his pension comes home with ardent longings to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, being oblivious of the fact (if it be a fact) that an Indian career, notwithstanding its many advantages, is not precisely that most suited to fit a man for the rough and tumble of political life at home. However that may be there are at present few members of Parliament possessing actual Indian experience; indeed fewer than I remember to have been the case in any previous Parliament during the past 20 years. Perhaps this scarcity may be accounted for by a smaller number having entered the arena at the last general election and not from any growing dislike on the part of the electorate to accept Anglo-Indians as their representatives. It looks as if there will be a good sprinkling of such candidates at the next general election which may be nearer than is supposed by the man in the street whose incapacity for seeing an inch beyond his nose is palpable. I suppose that Sir William Rattigan will endeavour to retain his seat for North East Lanarkshire, and he may succeed if both Liberals and Labourites run separate candidates as they chose to do at the last contest. Possibly Sir Lepel Griffin will make another attempt to enter the House and, as all your readers know, a worthy representative of Indian commerce in the person of Sir George Cotton will fight the Conservative battle in the Accrington division of Lancashire. On the Liberal side two well known Anglo Indians, Sir John Jardine and Sir George Robertson have been in the field for some time, the former for Roxburghshire and the latter for one of the Sheffield divisions. Sir John Jardine on the last occasion had against him the heir to the immensely powerful dukedom of Buccleuch. At the next election Sir John will be opposed by one of your Durbar visitors, Sir Richard Waldie Griffith, and is considered in Scotland to have a very good chance of being the next member for the border county. Sir Henry Cotton, the able, if somewhat faddy, ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam, who was at one time spoken of as a probable candidate for York has within the past few days definitely agreed to come forward for the division of Nottingham represented for many years by Mr. Arnold Morley who seems to have dropped out of politics altogether, and whose name outside certain ultra-fashionable circles is now scarcely ever heard. Sir Henry Cotton has a fair chance of winning the seat back to Liberalism. Another distinguished retired Civilian, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, C.S.I., whose official life began at the same moment as that of Sir H. Cotton, and had a similar tragical ending—both failing to receive the higher preferment to which in the opinion of their friends they were entitled—will be the Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire which resembles East Nottingham in having been Liberal until 1895.

Mr. Henry Blount, the director of the West of France Railway, who accompanied the King's train to Cherbourg, is a son of the veteran Sir Edmund Blount, of East Grinstead. Like his respected father, he combines the qualities of a typical English gentleman with those of a polished Parisian. He has the reputation of having made the Channel passage more often than any other private individual having crossed over a thousand times.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NEW INFANTRY LINES AT SAVANTVADI.

The ceremony of opening the new Infantry Corps Lines at Savantvadi was performed by Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E. His Highness the Rao Saheb, with Mr. Walsh, had specially come down from Amboli for the occasion. In spite of the uninviting aspect of the weather, the men of the Local Corps with the help of the Subedar-Major had prettily decorated the place with arches of evergreens and gay festive buntings. In front of the Quarter Guard Buildings amidst a number of smaller regimental bannerets flew the colours of the corps in khaki trimmed with red; while on one side was drawn up the entire regiment. The appearance of the regiment was trim and their bearing manly. The most important item of the Durbar was the address by Mr. Walsh. He took the opportunity to remove some popular misconceptions as regards the intention of Government respecting the strength of the corps. By quoting figures he showed that there was no real cause for complaint, as side by side with the reduction of the military forces Government had placed the police force on a better footing; so that as Mr. Walsh happily put it there was no great difference except that some men were put from khaki into blue. On the conclusion of the address, the Political Agent was requested by the contractor to declare the lines open; and accordingly Mr. Walsh, with H. H. the Rao Saheb and others, proceeded to the Powder Magazine—a splendid domed brick building. There in the presence of the numerous assembly Mr. Walsh opened the lock by means of a silver key presented by the contractor. After inspecting the building Mr. Walsh expressed his entire satisfaction with the work done by the contractor, Mr. D. R. Sabnis, whom he also complimented on the ability and intelligence which he had shown in carrying the work through successfully. The Political Agent then addressed the men of the regiment and at the end of the address the corps fired a feu de joie, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mr. Walsh and H. H. the Rao Saheb.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. 21st BO. INFANTRY.

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament a game between the Royal Scotts and the 21st Bombay Infantry was played on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday evening. Nearly half an hour before play commenced rain had begun to fall and the ground had become very much slippery. Falls were the main feature in the play. Within ten minutes of the commencement of the game the Scots drove the ball through their opponents goal. Shortly afterwards they put another goal to their credit, but just before half time was called the Infantry rushed the ball through and scored. After the resumption play became brisker, and time came without any addition to the score. The score at the close of the match stood as follows:—Royal Scots, two goals; 21st Bombay Infantry, one goal.

MATCHES THIS EVENING.

The following ties will be played this evening in connection with the Hockey Tournament:—

Cathedral Old Boys, "A" team, vs Elphinstone College, Oval, 5-10 p. m.

The Buffs vs Oxford Light Infantry Band, Cooperage, 5-10 p. m.

Bombay Education Society vs 62nd Battery, R. F. A., Marine Lines, 5-10 p. m.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The following revised rules have been made by the Post Office: Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as postcards, provided that as regards size they are not more than 5 1-2 by 3 1-2 inches, or less than 4 3-4 by 3 inches, and that as regards the substance of the paper they are in conformity with the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

The sender of a registered article shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna in addition to the postage and registration fee at the time of posting the article. The fee for special acknowledgment shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

The amount for which any single money order may be issued shall not exceed Rs. 600, and shall not include a fraction of an anna.

Money orders may be issued on the following Native States, with which special arrangements have been made for the exchange of money orders, but the amount for which a single money order may be issued on these States shall not exceed Rs. 150:—Chamba, Jhind, Patiala, Gwagior, and Nabha.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 1 TO 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col D P Macdonald B	Lt I A Keble 1st M Lancers
Major M A Tighe B	Mr R A Jenkins M Cov
Major O C Armstrong 14th B Lancers	Mr C H Mounsey M Cov
Capt G T Birdwood I M S, B	Mr G F T Power M Cov
Capt E C Burn B	Lieut-Col W B Piers 3rd Bo Light Infy
Lieut D J Pritchard 4th B Lancers	Capt W M P Wood Bo
Mr A W R Cole B Cov	Capt F de B Hancock Bo
Mr H F House B Cov	Mr L S Osmaston Bo
Mr E B Alexander B Cov	Lieut-Col A H Wilmer 19th P I
Mr J S Meston B Cov	Lieut-Col C Le G Justice 40th P Pioneers
Mr A B Bruce B Cov	Lieut G B Brown 15th P I
Mr E A Kendall B Cov	Lieut-Col D ffrench-Mullen M D, I M S
Mr H J Maynard B Cov	Lieut-Col R R Weir I M S
Mr A M Stow B Cov	Major G C Beadon I A
Mr H S Rix B Cov	Major F Wyllie 2nd Lancers Hyd Cont
Mr R G P P McDonnell B	Major B J Singh I M S
Mr F C Brewin B	Major R H Twigg 1-39 Garhwal Rifles
Mr W J Summers B	Major H Herbert I M S
Mr T H D La Touche B	Capt J H T Cornish-Bowden Indian Volunteers
Mr J W Oliver B	Capt G R Cassels 35th Sikhs
Mr H H O'Connell B	Capt A H Ommanney Queen's Own Corps of Guides
Mr S K Lovett-Yeats B	Capt C O Halliday R E
Mr T S R Overton B	Capt H B St John I A
Mr R Lang B	Comdr A W McArthur R I M
Mr W R William B	Comdr C R Campbell R I M
Mr P V McInerny B	Engr R Vincent R I M
Mr J C Shields B	Assist Engr T G P Harvey R I M
Mr M H Arnott B	
Mr R A E Castle B	
Mr E Grey B	
Mr H Wardle B	
Mr R B Kidd B	
Lt-Col W O'Hara I M S, M	
Major W C Vickers I M S, M	
Capt W M Fenning M	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J J Pratt I M S, B 2 mo furl	Mr T G Nayar M furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Lieut G A Jamieson 16th B Lancers 6 mo M C	Capt P H Cunningham 1st Bo I 6 mo M C
Mr C A Munro B 2 mo extra-ordinary leave	Lieut G Lucas 4th Bo Cav 4 mo
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac B 5 mo M C	Mr J H E Tupper Bo Cov 3 mo M C
Mr H E A Wakefield B 4 mo M C	Lt-Col W A Mawson I M S 7 mo
Mr P L McGarry B 4 mo M C	Capt W B Powell 2-10 Goorkha Rifles 3 mo M C
Mr A Dinwiddie B 4 mo M C	Lieut A Brough R E 3 mo M C
Capt A K Armstrong 2nd M Lancers 4 mo	Lieut V Percy-Smith 1st Lancers Hyd Cont 3 mo M C
Mr G S T Harris M furl to Oct 31st 1903	
Capt W R Macnamara 13th Bo I 2 weeks	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W R H Merk C S I, B Cov	Capt W C F R Macnamara 13th Bo I
Capt H O Firth 27th M I	Mr J Lang Bo Cov
Mr J T Gillespie M Cov	Capt T K Gaskell 29th Burma Inf
Lieut-Col C R Phillipps 19th Bo I	Col W du G Gray 1st P I
Lieut-Col E A Kettlewell 20th Bo I	Lieut P E Hodgson R E

In view of the present shortage of Royal Engineer officers, the Government of India have deemed it inexpedient to accept the proposal that such officers should be permitted to revert to the Home Establishment after the normal period of six month's notice prescribed in the Army Regulations. Royal Engineer officers will therefore continue to be retained in India for twelve months from the date of giving notice of their desire to revert to the Home Establishment.

ALLEGED ABUSE OF POLICE POWERS.

AN INSPECTOR FINED.

At the Calcutta Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. T.A.Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, after a protracted hearing, the magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector B. L. Mitter, of the Calcutta Police, was charged with wrongful confinement of Babu Monmotho Nath Dass, at the Jorasanko thana. Corporal Luchmi Singh, and a constable attached to the Jorasanko thana, were also charged with having assaulted the complainant, on the 30th June last. In delivering a lengthy judgment, the magistrate observed that the question for him to consider was if the confinement was justified, and whether it amounted to wrongful confinement.

The magistrate held that the arrest of the complainant was bad, there being no reasonable complaint or reasonable suspicion, that the accused person was concerned in a cognisable offence. It was also quite clear that the Inspector did not keep the accused at the thana from 6-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. to be brought before a magistrate, or to be sent out on an investigation. The enquiry was a sham, even if the police had the right to make an investigation; but no proper investigation had been held in the matter. The question therefore was would the Inspector have acted imprudently in enlarging the accused person on his personal recognisance bond? He did not consider there was anything in this case to show why the person should not have been enlarged on his recognisance bond. He had given consideration to the fact, that the Calcutta Police have been under the impression that they had powers to send out an accused person for investigation, without first placing him before a magistrate, or enlarging him on his recognisation. The evidence however did not disclose that the Inspector had committed a very great offence and under the circumstances, he convicted the Inspector under section 342 I. P. C, and fined him Rs. 300, with the alternative of a months' rigorous imprisonment. The other two policemen who had assaulted and caused hurt to the complainant, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

THE N. E. LINE JUNCTION WORKS.

NEW CHORD AND LOOP LINES.

Consequent on the taking over of the East Coast Railway by the Madras Railway, several important works in connection therewith are in progress. At present the North-East Line has its terminus at the Beach Railway Station, but it is intended to run the line into the Central Station by making a chord line from Korakupet Station while a loop line will also run thence from Washermanpett Station. The chord line crosses the old line between Veysarapandy and Washermanpet near Messrs. Massey and Co's. foundry by an overbridge of 60ft. span. The chord and the loop lines, the latter a double line, will cross the Buckingham Canal by an overbridge of two spans, one of 100 ft. and the other of 70 ft. founded on wells 60 ft. deep below mean sea level.

In connection with these Junction works a new station and platform has been built at Washermanpet and the line is now double between Royapuram and Perambore. All the signals at Washermanpet are interlocked with levers. The main work is at Basin Road, where there will be a large station with quarters for the Stationmaster, two Assistant Stationmasters, six block signallers, and others. The roads from Chulai and the Red Hills, which at present pass over the level crossing at Basin Bridge, will be diverted and pass over the South West, the south loop and chord lines by three separate bridges which are nearly completed. It has also been found necessary to increase the goods accommodation at Royapuram. Consequently, there have been erected two large goods sheds, one for import and the other for export consignment. Thirty new sidings have been constructed with the necessary weighbridges, turn tables, etc. This extension at Royapuram will be further extended on the Railway Company acquiring the old Harbour Trust yard. This scheme has also necessitated the altering and realignment of the present Goods Department at the Salt Cotaurs and the enlarging of the workshops at perambore.

The works at Royapuram have been completed, while the Junction works are expected to be ready by March, 1904, and the works at Perambore will occupy a period of four years. Mr. H. Thompson, the Acting Chief Engineer, is the Engineer-in-Chief for construction and his assistant is Mr. Crawshaw.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE BORAHS.

Sayedna Abbi Mahomed Burhanudin, high priest of the Borahs, returned to Bombay on Saturday from a pilgrimage to Kerbella, by the British India S. N., Co's. steamer Kola, from the Persian Gulf. He landed at the Apollo Bunder where a large number of Borahs had assembled to meet him. On alighting at the Bunder steps he was greeted by several well known Borah gentlemen, who congratulated him on his safe return from his voyage. The high priest was then conducted to a carriage and four which was in waiting, and slowly drove to Dawood Baugh in the midst of a procession formed by those who were present to meet him.

ASIATICS AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The "Transvaal Government Gazette" of April 17 contains the following notification:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 856 OF 1903.

It is hereby notified for general information that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Executive Council, has decided that in the disposal of applications made by Asiatics for licenses to trade the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885, as amended by Executive Council Resolution, Article 164, of the 12th August, 1886, which was adopted by the Volksraad on the 12th August, 1886, by Resolution, Article 1419, shall be enforced, with due regard to the vested interests of those Asiatics who were trading outside bazaars at the commencement of the late hostilities, and has resolved accordingly:—

1. That the Government take immediate steps to have bazaars in every town set apart in which alone Asiatics may reside and trade; the Colonial Secretary shall be charged with the duty of defining such Asiatic bazaars in consultation with the Resident Magistrate, or where such exists the Town Council or Health Board.

2. No new licenses to trade shall be granted to any Asiatic except to carry on his business in bazaars set apart for the purpose.

3. In the case of Asiatic traders who held licences at the commencement of the late hostilities to trade in places not specially set apart by Government licences may be renewed to trade under the same conditions during the residence in this Colony of the licensee, provided that such licences shall not be transferable and that no licensee shall be entitled to hold more licences in any one town than were held by him at the commencement of hostilities.

With regard to the residence of Asiatics which by the Law above-mentioned is confined to those streets, wards and locations which may be set apart for the purpose, his Excellency has decided that an exception shall be made in favour of those whose intellectual attainments or social qualities and habits of life appear to entitle them to it and has accordingly resolved that any Asiatic who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary that he holds any higher educational certificate from the Educational Department in this or any other British Colony or Dependency, or that he is able and willing to adopt a mode of living not repugnant to European ideas nor in conflict with sanitary laws, may apply to the Colonial Secretary, for a letter of exemption which shal enable him to reside elsewhere than in a place specially set apart for Asiatics.

W. H. MOOR,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Pretoria, 8th April, 1903.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, May 5. Lord Lamington asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (for information (1) as to the negotiations between his Majesty's Government and the promoters of the Baghdad Railway Company; (2) as to the policy of his Majesty's Government in respect of the interests of this country in the Persian Gulf, and moved for papers. He said these questions were drafted before the withdrawal of the Baghdad scheme. With regard to the first question, therefore, he would only say that if there were any papers in reference to that scheme which the noble marquess could lay upon the table they would be read with interest by the public. As to the second question, for a hundred years Great Britain was supreme in the Persian Gulf, and we and our British Indian subjects were alone the real traders there. Our position in the Persian Gulf had been maintained by the expenditure of large sums of money, stated to be millions, and also at a great cost of life. His contention was that the Administration of India had held that the security of the Persian Gulf was necessary for the proper defence of the Indian Empire. Unluckily, while we maintained that position, we also allowed the Turkish suzerainty to survive, and supported the pretensions of Persia against other States, and particularly the State of Muscat. Only a year ago the noble lord the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs declard that it would be impossible for us to abandon what we looked upon as our rights and position not only in the Persian Gulf, but also in those provinces of Persia which bordered on the Indian Empire. They should next consider what had been done in the last 15 years, and in that period they had to remember the question of the Russian loan and Russia's action with regard to the railways. He should like to have papers laid on the table with regard to this question. There was also the question of the bank, which was really and actually a branch of the Bank of Russia. These matters and the question of the roads, surely raised a question as to their trade with Persia. It was said that Russia must have an outlet in the southern sea, but Russia had no trade whatever in Southern Persia. The only object which she could have would be to form a naval base, and the only object of a naval base would be to threaten our trade with India. He believed that if they allowed any Power to come down into the Persian Gulf they would inflict a great injury on India and enable that Power to strike them on the flank. They must not forget that they were now dealing with an important strategical position between this country, India, Australia, and South Africa—in fact one of their most important bases. He recommended various reforms in our Consular system which, complex as it was in pay and appointment, did not afford the support our commerce required. The strength of our position in the Persian Gulf and our influence there had sensibly lessened in the last 15 months, and from the facts it might be argued that further changes were contemplated. Anyone who read Lord Curzon's book on Persia, and, among other publications, the series of articles in the "Times," must see how seriously at stake were our interests. There was danger that, from drifting and neglect to face our responsibilities, we might get into a position from which war alone could extricate us; and to avoid this he counselled a firm declaration of a well-considered policy.

Lord Ellenborough said that the establishment of a naval arsenal on the Persian Gulf would be a menace to our trade not only with India and China, but with Australia and New Zealand. He would sooner see Russia at Constantinople than a Great Power occupying a good harbour on the Persian Gulf. Since the Crimean war the equilibrium of Europe had changed, and many interests which were then thought vital to certain countries had ceased to be so. It was no longer a matter of primary interest to England and France who should rule on the shores of the Bosphorus or the Hellespont. If the Germans chose to build railways in Anatolia and Syria he thought we might look on the proceeding in a friendly way; but if they wished to extend the railway to the Persian Gulf, so as to menace our position there, that would be quite another matter. He was glad the noble lord had raised this question.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: The noble lord who introduced this subject explained to the House that for reasons which he gave us, it was not his intention to deal at length with the earlier part of the notice which he had placed upon the paper. I shall follow his example, and take up very little of your lordships' time in referring to it. I am, however, bound to make one or two remarks in consequence of what has fallen from the two noble lords, and before I do so I wish to point out to the noble lord who spoke first that he, like a good many other people, is under a misapprehension when he conceives that negotiations have been passing between his Majesty's Government and the promoters of the Baghdad Railway Company. There have been no negotiations between his Majesty's Government and the promoters of the Baghdad Railway Company, any more than there have been negotiations between his Majesty's Government and any foreign Government on this subject. What has taken place is this. There were confidential communications—negotiations if you like to call them so—between his Majesty's Government and certain representatives of the great financial house in this country, with the object of ascertaining whether the conditions upon which this enterprise was being undertaken were of a kind which would permit his Majesty's Government to offer it any encouragement whatever. Those negotiations, as the noble lord told the House, are no longer in progress. The noble lord expressed a hope that I might be able to give to your lordships some papers relating to them. To that proposal I must give an unhesitating negative. For that I will give your lordships reasons which I think you will consider sufficient. In the first place, as these communications are no longer proceeding, it is clearly not necessary that these papers should be supplied to the noble lord for any public purpose. If we had been in his opinion upon a dangerous incline, likely to lead us to any of those unfortunate results which he so eloquently described, if he had desired to arrest our progress by calling attention to the documents, there might be some reason for requiring their production: but that is not the case. There is another reason, which weighs even more strongly with me. These communications were, as I said just now, of the most confidential character. Now I am under the impression that the occasions upon which the British Government finds itself in such confidential communication with the representatives of that great organism which we are in the habit of describing as the City, are of rare occurrence—probably much rarer in this country than in any other country in the world. But I do say that when those occasions arise and when those confidential communications take place, it should be on the clearest possible understanding that the confidence which is given and received is respected from beginning to end; and I think we should ill requite the manner in which the gentlemen to whom I have referred have approached this question if we were to offer any encouragement to the idea that we should lay before Parliament or in any way give to the public the documents or the purport of the conversations that passed between us. There is one other observation which I feel impelled to make on this subject. I make it in fairness to the persons to whom I have just now referred. It is this—that I am deeply convinced throughout these discussions their object was not only to ascertain from us whether they could expect at our hands any encouragement for the project in which they were interested, but also to ascertain from us whether anything which they were doing or leaving undone was detrimental to the interests of this country. (Hear, hear.) If both those considerations had been present to their minds, and they had to choose between the two, I unhesitatingly express my view that they would have allowed the latter consideration to prevail. With regard to the enterprise to which reference was made by the two noble lords I wish to say very little about it; but, this notice has been for some time on the paper, I can scarcely pass it over without any mention at all. Let me, in the first place, remind your lordships that this scheme for a railway to connect the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf is not a new idea by any means. I do not think I am wrong in saying that for 60 years or more the idea has been familiar to the people of this country. I happened to read the other day one account of a deputation received by Lord Palmerston on the subject. It may interest your lordships to know that Lord Palmerston expressed himself as follows in regard to it. He said: "The Government was fully alive to the importance of the Euphrates route. They had given it support, and would continue to support; but he could not give an opinion as to a guarantee without reference to his colleagues." Later there was a House of Commons Committee, presided over by Sir Stafford Northcote which reported in favour of a scheme which apparently contemplated an expenditure of £10,000,000. of British money upon it. In its report the Committee said that among the advantages to be expected from the construction of the line were the more rapid transmission of mails, the possession of an alternative and more rapid route for the conveyance of troops, and the great commercial advantage both to England and India which the opening up of the route would confer; and the Committee thought it worth the while of the British Government to make an effort to secure these advantages, considering the moderate pecuniary risk which they would incur.

Viscount Goschen: What was the date of that?

The Marquess of Lansdowne: 1872. Now, my lords, far be it from me to suggest that because those views prevailed at that time therefore they should be received without question at this moment. But I do suggest that, considering the manner in which this Baghdad Railway project has been received in past years in this country, his Majesty's Government could scarcely on this occasion have afforded to brush contemptuously on one side consideration of the proposals that were made. There was no moment, I believe, in the history of the question when the British public would have regarded it with feelings of indifference. Now, what was the situation with which his Majesty's Government found themselves confronted? The noble lord towards the end of his interesting speech expressed the opinion that we had very nearly found ourselves with a German system established at Koweit. That shows how completely the noble lord has misunderstood the position which his Majesty's Government assumed in regard to this question. What was the situation of fact with which we had to deal? There is in existence a German railway pure and simple, Anatolian Railway, stretching from a point not far from Constantinople to Konia. That was one fact. The other fact was that German company had been offered a concession under which it was open to them to extend this German railway from Konia to the Persian Gulf. Now, at no moment did we contemplate, did we ever discuss, the possibility of giving our adhesion or giving any support whatever to any project of that kind—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, when the noble lord suggests that we contemplated the arrival of a German system at Koweit he entirely misapprehends the ideas that were present to our mind. What was under our consideration was the possibility of obtaining the substitution for this purely German system of a line of an international character, constructed under guarantees which would have secured permanently its international character and which would have secured for the commerce of all nations absolutely free and equal treatment from sea to sea. That was a very different proposal surely from the proposal to bring a German railway to the Persian Gulf; and it was also part of the proposals which were ventilated that this country should be given full equality with any other Power in respect to the construction of the line and in respect to its maintenance and control after it had been constructed. I therefore do not apologise for setting the noble lord right on a point with regard to which he, like many other critics, has, I think, fallen into a serious misapprehension. At any rate, I suggest to your lordships that we might have been very severely taken to task if we had absolutely refused to discuss proposals of this nature, which at one time certainly seemed to point to a solution which, I venture to think, might have been proved to be a prudent and statesmanlike solution of the difficulty. (Hear, hear.) I do not feel justified in taking up your lordships' time further with regard to the Baghdad Railway project. I now pass to the closely connected subject of the Persian Gulf. I feel sure that the noble lord's interest in the Baghdad Railway scheme was because he felt it did closely affect our interests in the Persian Gulf. I do not yield to the noble lord in the interest which I take in the Persian Gulf, or in the feeling that the country stands with regard to the navigation of the Persian Gulf in a position different from that of any other Power. The noble lord told your lordships with absolute truth that it was owing to British enterprise, to the expenditure of British lives and money, that the Persian Gulf is at this moment open to the navigation of the world. It was our ships that cleared those waters of pirates; it was we who put down the slave trade; it was we who buoyed and beaconed those intricate waters. Well, at this moment, out of a total trade in the Gulf Ports of £3,600,000.—the figures are those for 1901; we have none later—£2,300,000, represents the commerce of this country; so that it is clear that, up to the present, at all events, we have succeeded in preserving a liberal share of that commerce. But there is no doubt that in the Gulf, as in other parts of Persia, we are feeling very keenly the competition of other Powers. That, I am afraid, is our fate not only in Persian waters; nor can we expect, because we have been in the development of commerce throughout the world the pioneers of that form of civilisation, that we shall always be able to maintain the position of superiority which we at first enjoyed. The noble lord asked me for a statement of our policy with regard to the Persian Gulf, I think, I can give him one in a few simple words. It seems to me that our policy should be directed in the first place to protect and promote British trade in those waters. In the next place I do not think that he suggests, or that we should suggest, that those efforts should be directed towards the exclusion of the legitimate trade of other Powers. (Hear, hear.) In the third place—I say it without hesitation—we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power, as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal. (Cheers.) I say that in no minatory spirit, because, so far as I am aware, no proposals are on foot for the establishment of a foreign naval base in the Persian Gulf, I at least have heard of none, and I cannot help thinking that the noble lord waxed almost unnecessarily warm at the idea of such a foreign intrusion, with which, so far as I am aware, we are not at present threatened. Well, the noble lord then touched upon a series of points connected with our commercial interests in the Gulf.

Lord Lamington: As supporting our political position.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: It is impossible, to my mind, to dissociate our commercial and our political interests.

Lord Lamington: I agree.

The Marquess of Lansdowne; I will take the navigation of the Karun River. That was opened in 1888, I was in India at the time, and I well remember the satisfaction with which Sir Drummond Wolff's achievement on that occasion in procuring the opening of the river to navigation was regarded both in India and at home. The trade of the Karun, although it has not increased perhaps as much as might have been anticipated, has increased considerably, and the lion's share of it is ours. I see that in 1887 the trade was only £25,000., whereas in 1900 it had risen to over £1,000,000. The noble lord spoke of the difficulties encountered by our traders owing to the Customs arrangements on the Karun. I do not know whether I quite followed what he said on the subject, but I may tell your lordships that the position is this. We were originally led by the Persian Government to expect that three Custom-houses would be maintained on the Karun, one at Mohammerah, the second at Ahwaz, and the third at Shuster. It appears that lately Persian the Customs authorities determined to do away with inland Custom-houses, and consequently two of of these were threatened with suppression. Well, persons interested in foreign trade naturally protested. It was a great inconvenience to them that goods destined for one of the upper ports should have to be taken out of the ship's hold at Mohammerah and there examined. Representations were made to the Persian Government; and I am glad to say that the result has been that temporary arrangements have been made, or are about to be made, under which our traders will be given Customs facilities at these three ports as was originally intended. (Hear, hear.) The whole question of our commercial relations with Persia is at this moment engaging our most attentive consideration, and particularly that question of the Customs traiff upon which the noble lord laid so much stress. The Custom tariff was, as your lordships will recollect, lately revised; and I think the noble lord is justified in saying that that revision was not to the interest of British commerce. But I am inclined to think that the apprehensions which were felt on this point were somewhat exaggerated. I was relieved when I read the other day an account of the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at which a member of Parliament, Mr. Emmott, made the following statement:—"The new tariff in regard to cotton goods had been carefully examined by Manchester merchants, who did not think it injured them. I was not preferential as regards Russia, and they did not believe the tariff would turn out to be any higher than previously. That may be a sanguine estimate; but it shows, at any rate, that some of the alarm felt was greater than the circumstances justified. The particular commodity which is most seriously affected by the new tariff is tea, and your lordships probably know that there is a large trade in tea between India and Persia. But here, again, I find that the Persian tea duties, when examined, are not very much larger than those which are imposed on tea in this country, and therefore, I am not sure that we can protest very loudly on that point. Where, I think the noble lord has most right to complain upon this question is as to this point. As matters now stand, all we can demand at the hands of the Persian Government is most-favoured-nation treatment; and that, of course, we have got under the revised tariff. But we all know it is not very difficult so to adjust a tariff that, while it is in appearance equal in its operation with regard to all the Powers concerned, it really in effect discriminate against some of them. And, therefore, I for one am not satisfied that this country should have to be content merely with most favoured-nation treatment at the hands of Persia. That matter is the subject of negotiation at this moment; and I have every hope that we shall be able to bring about an arrangement under which, instead of accepting tariff arrangements made between Persia and other Powers without reference to the effect of those arrangement upon us, we should be in a position to have arrangements of our own which will give us the right of insisting that, whenever Persia again attempts to touch her tariff, British interests shall be especially considered. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said a few words with regard to railways in Persia. I believe it is an open secret that a few years ago Persia undertook to defer the construction of any railways at all for a term of years. We were not parties to that arrangement, nor did we contract any obligations under it. The position in which we stand is this—that, whenever railway construction takes place in Persia, we have a right to construct, or procure the construction of, railways in the southern part of that country. Persia will then be opened, not only to the capital and enterprise of other countries, but to the capital and enterprise of this country as well and though that arrangement may not be recorded in any very formal manner, we are satisfied that it is a binding engagement on the part of the Persian Government, and we should certainly maintain that that is its character. Closely connected with the subject of railways is the subject of roads. As to that, there is a road between Teheran and Sultanabad which was built by the Imperial Bank of Persia—a British institution. There is also a caravan road between Ispahan and Ahwaz, which was built by Messrs. Lynch, a firm who have an honourable reputation for the enterprise they have exhibited in developing trade in Persia. Besides that there are concessions for the extension of the Teheran-Sultanabad road to the Karun River, and also for joining Kom with Ispahan and at this moment negotiations are in progress for the speedy construction of one of those two roads. This is a matter of considerable importance, because it will give road communication from the capital to a point on the Karun River, thus bringing Teheran into communication with the Karun navigation. In the matter of telegraphs, there is a convention, which was entered into last year, under which a British line is being constructed from Teheran to the frontiers of India by the Staff of the Indo-European Telegraphs Department under the Government of India. The line will be leased by the Persian Government to the Indo-European Telegrapps Department, it will be maintained by the British director and staff, and 140 miles of it have already been constructed under the conditions I have described. I have mentioned these points, which are points of comparative detail, to the House because I think they show that British interests have not entirely passed out of existence in Persia, and that some progress has been made in maintaining them during the last few years. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord dwelt sadly upon the Russian loan to Persia. It is quite true that in 1900 the Persian Government secured a loan of about £2,000,000 sterling from the Russian Bank upon conditions of a somewhat onerous and inconvenient character. But I think the noble lord was in error when he said that that was due to the fact that we had refused to make any advance to the Persian Government. On the contrary, it was well known by the Persian Government at that time that we were willing to give them assistance; but for reasons of their own they preferred dealing with the Russian Government, with the result which we know. The only other point on which I need say a word is the question of the position of the Consular Service in Persia. As to that, I am bound to say that my impression is that the Consular Service has for some years past been undermanned in point of numbers, and also insufficiently equipped in point of that special knowledge which members of the Consular Service in remote countries like Persia should possess. Both of these aspects of the case have been dealt with, and I am able to tell the noble lord that a considerable number of additional appointments have been made during the last two years. In 1900 a Vice-Consulate was created at Bandar Abbas. In the same year a Vice-Consulate was created at Seistan, and this post was raised to a Consulate last year. In 1900, again, we sent a political agent to reside at Bahrein. In 1902 a Consular attache was appointed at Shiraz; the Consulate at Ispahan was raised to a Consulate-General with an increased salary attached to it, and the salary of the Consul-General at Tabriz was also increased. Those are all improvements in the position of the Consular Service; and we are at this moment in consultation with the Government of India as to a proposal to raise the Vice-Consulate at Mohammerah to a Consulate, to establish a Vice-Consulate at Ahwaz under Mohammerah, to raise the Native Agency at Kermunshah to a Vice-Consulate, and also to establish a Vice-Consulate at Shiraz. With regard to the other branch of the question—I mean the question of the training of these officers—two proposals are under examination. One is to the effect that a certain number of Persian studentships should be created to form part of the Levant Consular Service. The alternative is that we should create a separate Consular Service in Persia. Those proposals are being examined and I hope that before long I shall be able to announce to the noble lord that we have chosen one or other of these means for giving our Consular representatives in Persia that special knowledge which, under the present system, they have, perhaps, not sufficient opportunities of acquiring. I have said enough, I think, to show that we are not indifferent to the matters which the noble lord has brought before the House. If there have been changes of late, I believe those changes have been, on the whole, in the direction of the assertion and the protection of British interests. As time goes on I hope that we may be able to make further progress in the same direction, and that, if the noble lord returns to the charge, as I daresay he will, at some future time, I may be able to report to him that we have been able to take still further means in the direction which he had so much at heart. (Cheers.)

Lord Newton said the condition of the benches testified to the apathy with which this question was regarded. There were three ex-Viceroys of India who habitually sat on the benches opposite, but not one of them had thought it necessary to say a word on this subject. He congratulated his noble friend on having elicited from the Foreign Secretary a definite statement of great and almost historical importance. The Foreign Secretary had put it on record that his Majesty's Government would regard the acquisition of a naval port in the Persian Gulf as a grave menace to this country, and that such action would be resisted to the utmost of our power. He welcomed that statement for the reason that we seldom made it clear what our interests were, and therefore it was not surprising that other countries should be unaware of what we considered to be our interests. In this case, however, there could be no mistake.

INDIAN SHORT SERVICE SOLDIERS.

Capt. Norton, asked the Secretary for War if he could name the exceptional circumstances under which it was proposed to take for service in India men was had been enlisted for three years only.

Lord Stanley,—Circumstances may arise which may make this course necessary and the answer given by my right hon. friend was intended to convey that we do not debar ourselves from taking such action.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

Mr. Theodore Taylor asked Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mr. Hodson officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Department, presided over the Railway Conference at Delhi regarding the increased employment of Europeans in the Indian State railways, and will he state whether this conference was held with the sanction of the Secretary of State and whether he will take steps to prevent any race preference being shown as regards employment in the Indian railway service.

Lord G. Hamilton. The Conference met to discuss certain repre sentations received from the Anglo-Indian Association as to the possible employment of Eurasians on Indian railways. I have no information as to who may have presided at the meeting. The Government of India have informed me that the resolutions of the Conference were referred to the railway managers, and that no action by them for the present is contemplated.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF OF THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India. Whether he is in a position to state the views of the Government of India with reference to the resolutions passed by the Railway Conference at Delhi in January last, recommending the adoption of certain racial distinctions in appointments to the administration staff of the Indian State railways, whether it is intended that this policy should be applied to the other two classes of Indian railways, the guaranteed and subsidised, with or without reference to the Boards of these railways in this country; whether he can state the preliminary estimate, by percentage or otherwise, of the additional cost which the carrying out of these suggested changes would entail in the working charges of the railways concerned; and whether he will lay papers before the House on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Conference referred to met to discuss certain representations received from the Anglo-Indian Association as to the employment of Eurasians on Indian railways. The resolutions passed by the Conference were circulated to the manageres of the railways; no action by the Government of India has been taken or at present is contemplated.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills;—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 16th May 1903, by Council Bills	2,439,823
	By Gold........	......
3.	Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1903 to 31st March 1904........	14,560,177

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale; Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KING'S TOUR ENDS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN PARIS.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

THE King had a popular greeting from the Parisians on Friday, May 1. At the Arc de Triomphe dense masses of people had assembled to the procession, and here His Majesty's reception was very cordial, though not vociferous. His Majesty appeared pleased, and repeatedly acknowledged the salutation of the multitude along the route, and these became warmer as the Embassy was approached. On alighting the King was welcomed by Lady Monsoon, and official presentations followed.

At five o'clock His Majesty, with the Ambassadorial Staff, proceeded in state to the Elysee, where he was received with full honours by M. Loubet, with whom he remained in conversation for twenty minutes. The Prsident introduced His Majesty to the principal members of the French Parliament, and the King then returned to the Embassy. The King gave a dinner party at the Embassy, and later M. Loubet escorted His Majesty to the Theatre Francais, where a State performance was given before a brilliant assemblage.

On arriving at the Comedie Francaise at nine o'clock, King Edward and President Loubet were received by M. Mollard, director of the protocol, and M. Jules Claretie, director of the theatre. The King and President Loubet and Madame Loubet entered one of the stage-boxes in the first tier, in which were placed three gilt chairs covered with red silk. King Edward, who wore evening dress, with the rosette of the Legion of Honour, sat in the centre chair, with Madame Loubet on his right and President Loubet on his left. Immediately after the arrival of the Royal and Presidential party, the performance commenced, the piece chosen for the occasion being M. Maurice Donnay's "L'Autre Danger." The auditorium was packed, even the cheaper seats being occupied by ladies in magnificent toilettes. At the commencement of the performance, although the theatre was plunged in semi-darkness to facilitate the action on the stage, the King inspected the house through his opera-glasses, but almost immediately fixed his attention on the stage, following all that passed therewith great interest.

THE KING'S "FRIENDSHIP AND ADMIRATION" FOR FRANCE.

On Friday afternoon the King received at the Embassy a deputation from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Mr. Oliver E. Bodington, president of the Chamber, read an address expressing the hope that the commercial relations between the two countries, France and England, may be developed in consequence of the Royal visit. The King, speaking in the most cordial tones, replied:—

It is hardly necessary for me to say with what sincere pleasure I find myself once more in Paris, which, as you know, I have very frequently visited in the past with the pleasure that continually increases, and an affection strengthened by old and happy associations that time can never efface. I am well aware of the importance of the interests which you represent—interests which I am glad to think increase year by year, and which tend to draw closer the ties of friendship and mutual respect which have characterised the relations that have so happily existed between this country and my own for nearly a century.

The days of conflict between the two countries are, I trust, happily over, and I hope that future historians, in alluding to Anglo-French relations in the present century, may be able to record only a friendly rivalry in the fields of commercial and industrial development, and that in the future, as in the past England and France may be regarded as the champions and pioneers of peaceful progress and civilisation, and as the homes of all that is best and noblest in literature, art and science.

A Divine Providence has designed that France should be our near neighbour, and I hope always a dear friend. There are no two countries in the world whose mutual prosperity is more dependent on each other. There may have been misunderstandings and causes of dissension in the past but all such differences are, I believe, happily removed and forgotten, and I trust that the friendship and admiration which we all feel for the French nation and its glorious traditions may, in the near future, develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment between the peoples of the two countries.

The achievement of this aim is my constant desire, and, gentlemen, I count upon your Institution and each of its members severally who reside in this beautiful city and enjoy the hospitality of the French Republic, to aid and assist me in attaining this object.

AT THE THEATRE.

The Place due Theatre Francais, where the Rue Richelieu, the Rue St. Honore and the Rue de Rohan meet, was cleared at half-past seven o'clock Reuter's correspondent telegraphs: Notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted for a quarter of an hour, large crowds assembled behind the barriers of Republican guards and gardiens de la Paix. The procession to the theatre drove through the Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue Royale, the Rue de Rivoli, and the Rue de Rohan, which were brilliantly illuminated, to the Place du Theatre Francais. The route was lined by police, behind whom were densely packed crowds. Cries of Vive Edouard, Vive Loubet, Vive la Republique, and Vive le Roi were raised as the carriages drove past.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT A MILITARY REVIEW.

Great cordiality—indeed enthusiasm—marked the progress of King Edward through Paris on Saturday. On the way to the review at Vincennes the King and M. Loubet sat beside each other, and the Minister of War and General Dubois sat opposite. King Edward was attired in the same Field Marshal's uniform that he wore on his arrival in Paris, with a large grey cloak over his shoulders. The officer on duty stationed in the courtyard of the Embassy rendered military honours and the drums belonging to the guard of honour beat a salute.

At a quarter-past nine the Royal procession, escorted by cuirassiers, started by the Rue Royale and the Rue de Rivoli towards the review-ground. The dense crowds who had gathered behind the line of policemen in the Rue Faubourg St. Honore cheered the King and the President as they drove along.

At ten minutes past ten the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the King and the President on the review-ground, where there was an enormous assemblage of spectators. The troops came to attention as the procession drove up to the Royal stand, which was artistically decorated.

Loud cheers greeted the King and the President. General Andre and General Dubois rode down the front of the troops and took up a position before the Royal stand. The cheers were renewed when the King and M. Loubet appeared on the stand, cries of "Vive le Roi," mingling with cries of "Vive Loubet!" His Majesty saluted in response, and moved to the front of the tribune after shaking hands with the Ministers and the Presidents of the two Chambers. Amid another outburst of cheers the march-past began. The troops, who were in campaigning order, were in mass formation, and as they passed the Royal stand the officers saluted and flags were lowered, King Edward and President Loubet rose and remained at the salute.

The review concluded with a charge by the massed cavalry, which dashed at full speed right across the broad plain, pulling sharply up only thirty yards from the Royal stands.

The charge was received with the greatest enthusiasm. On its conclusion the Military Governor of Paris who had, after the march past, taken his place at the foot of the royal stand, advanced and saluted the King and the President. King Edward expressed to General Andre his admiration at the appearance of the troops and the accuracy of their movements. Immediately afterwards the President and the King re-entered their carriage, accompanied by M. Combes, the Premier, amid renewed shouts of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Loubet," "Vive la Republique." These exclamations were frequent during the whole drive to the Hotel de Ville.

AN OLD FRIEND OF FRANCE.

On leaving the review-ground King Edward and President Loubet drove to the Hotel de Ville. After the distinguished personages had been presented to the King, M. Deville, president of the Municipal Council, delivered the following address:—

"I have the honour, in the name of the Municipal Council, of the representatives of our communal services, of the heads of the great Parisian companies and associations, in the presence of the President of the Republic, to thank your Majesty for your visit to the Hotel de Ville, which has touched us deeply by reason of the particularly gracious manner in which your Majesty has been pleased to make it. The population of our city salutes the return of a guest whom it has been accustomed to regard with respect and kindly feeling, of an old friend who does not forget just as he is not forgotten, and concerning whom it shared last year the painful anxiety of the British people. We all appreciate to the full the honour and the interest of this visit, which is a guarantee of peace between two neighbouring nations and a pledge of growing closer and more cordial relations between the two great capitals of London and Paris and we beg your Majesty to be graciously pleased to mark this progress by signing the record, which will be deposited in our archives as a valuable souvenir.

OUR UNALTERABLE ATTACHMENT.

Following M. Deville, the Prefect of the Seine made the following speech:—

Sire,—The president of the Municipal Council has expressed to you the respectful greeting of the elected representatives of Paris. Will your Majesty permit the Chief of the Administration of Paris to associate himself with the words which have just been pronounced and to offer your Majesty in his turn the homage of himself and his colleagues of all ranks, great and small, collaborators in working for the wealth and beauty of the city which has the signal honour of receiving your Majesty. Paris is grateful for the visit which your Majesty has deigned to pay to her Hotel de Ville, and records it as yet one more historic date in her annals. She forms the most sincere wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress the Royal Family, and the people over whose destinies your Majesty presides. I beg the President of the Republic to accept the respectful expression of our unalterable attachment."

TREATED AS IF I WERE AT HOME.

His Majesty replied to the speeches of M. Deville and M. de Selves, Prefect of the Seine, in the following words:—

I wish to express to you how greatly I am touched by your kind words. I should have been sorry if in passing through your beautiful city I had not been able to stay for a moment at the Hotel de Ville. I thank you very sincerely for the reception which you have accorded me to-day. I shall not forget this visit to your charming city, and I can assure you that it is with the greatest pleasure that I once more come among you, who treat me as if I were at home.

The King's speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The King and M. Loubet then rose and signed with a golden pen the parchment containing the record of their visit.

A LOVING CUP FOR THE KING.

The illustrious guests were then conducted to a buffet which had been set up at the end of the hall, and M. Deville presented to the King a magnificent crystal cup, with a stem and foot of chased silver representing two sirens locked in one another's arms, saying as he did so: "In offering to Your Majesty this cup in the name of the City of Paris, I beg to be allowed to express the sentiments which we entertain for Your Majesty's person, for the Queen-Empress, and for the Royal Family."

The King and President Loubet, M. Deville, and M. de Selves then lifted glasses of champagne and drank each to the health of the other. Soon afterwards His Majesty and the President re-entered their carriages and returned to the British Embassy, which was reached at 12-30. The President and M. Combes at once took leave of the King.

LUNCH AT THE EMBASSY.

Paris, Saturday.—At to-day's lunch at the British Embassy, covers were laid for fifty guests. Among those invited were the Marquis de Breteuil, the Prince d'Arenberg, the Comtesse de Courtales, General the Marquis de Galliffet, and the Duc de Doudeauvill. There were no speeches. A great crowd passed before the Embassy, admiring the decorations. King Edward has expressed to his entourage his satisfaction at the attitude observed by the people of Paris and at the cordial welcome which he has received.

At half-past three, after His Majesty had left for Longchamps, M. Waldeck-Rousseau called to sign the visitor's book. Among other names in the book is that of Vice-Admiral Cotton, in command of the United States Squadron, which came to Marseilles to welcome M. Loubet on his return to France. The King's departure is officially fixed for 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

AT LONGCHAMP'S RACE MEETING.

Paris, Saturday evening.—President Loubet arrived at the British Embassy at a quarter to three in the Presidential carriage drawn by four horses with postillions. King Edward immediately took his seat beside the President. Admiral Fournier and General Dubois were also in the carriage. The party, with the usual escort of cuirassiers, left at ten minutes to three for Longchamps.

The Central News says:—His Majesty was attired in a frock coat and light overcoat. On arrival at the grand stand the King and President were received with hearty acclamations from the aristocratic crowd. The carriages drove up at 3-35, when trumpets were sounded, and the Royal Standard hoisted from the stand. When His Majesty and M. Loubet alighted the cheers were renewed. Prince Arenberg and the members of the comittee of the Societe pour l'Encouragement de Sport, received his Majesty, who shook hands heartily with the Prince and the other notabilities present. The sun shone brightly and the scene was brilliant in the extreme. Brilliant uniforms and the bright toilettes of the ladies made the throng a mass of colour. On the stand was exposed the cup given by the King to the winner of the Prix Persimmon. The stakes and the cup were won by M. Caans' Le Czar. The King watched the racing with keen interest and in the intervals chatted with Prince Arenberg and many of the other leading lights of the French Turf.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

M. Deville, President of the Municipal Council, received a telegram from the Lord Mayor of London conveying fraternal congratulations from the citizens of London to the citizens of Paris on the occasion of the visit of King Edward the Seventh.

M. Deville has sent the following reply to the Lord Mayor:—"The Municipality of Paris, grateful for the cordial and fraternal greeting sent by the citizens of London to the citizens of Paris, on the occasion of King Edward's visit to the Hotel de Ville, sends its heartful thanks."

PARIS PRESS ON THE VISIT.

The Temps (says Reuter), in an article headed Edward VII, in Paris, says:—There is only one voice in French and foreign opinion proclaiming that the welcome reserved by the Parisian people for the King of England has been in perfect tone. In the welcome that France gives to the King of England, a welcome which has been much more than courteous, and which has borne the impress of the greatest cordiality, there is, without any doubt, the right touch of confident security.

The Journal des Debats says:—The crowd was not brought out by the simple spirit of curiosity; it had the intuition, initiated to some extent as it was in its ensemble in international politics, that it was an honour for a country to receive the entirely spontaneous visit of the Sovereign of a neighbouring Power, and that this honour should be recognised and appreciated by the people as much as by the head and the Government of the State which is the object of this mark of esteem and friendship.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE ELYSEE.

Saturday evening.—King Edward was entertained to dinner this evening by President and Madame Loubet at the Elysee. His Majesty left the British Embassy at twenty minutes past seven in the Embassy State coach, accompanied by Sir Edmund Monson, and escorted by a detachment of cuirassiers. The King, who was wearing the uniform of a British Admiral with the Grand Gordon of the Legion of Honour, reached the Elysee at half-past seven. In the courtyard a battalion of infantry, with music and colours, paid the usual honours. As the band played "God Save the King," His Majesty removed his hat and bowed to the tricolour.

President Loubet ascended the steps of the Elysee in front of the King, and both entered the Grand "Salon Dore," where all those invited were already assembled. President Loubet presented each of the gentlemen guests to King Edward and Madame Loubet and the ladies, after which the King offered his arm to Madame Loubet, and led the way into the banqueting hall, President Loubet followed with Lady Monson. The table in the grand banqueting hall was magnificently decorated with orchids, roses, and rare plants, and Sevres porcelain. King Edward sat opposite President Loubet, with Madame Loubet on his right and Madame Fallieres, the wife of the President of the Senate, on his left. There was a large number of guests—about a hundred, including the members of the King's suite, the personnel of the British Embassy, the Russian and German Ambassadors, the Greek, Swedish, and Danish Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, all the Ministers at present in Paris, the high officials of the State services, and the members of the Institute. The menu provided was of the choicest description, and included wines of the most renowned vintages. The band of the Republican Guard played during dinner.

VISIT TO THE OPERA.

Paris, Saturday night.—King Edward, after leaving the Elysee, proceeded to the Opera, where he arrived at 9 45 amid the cheers of an enormous crowd.

M. DELCASSE ON THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

HOW THE VISIT WAS ARRANGED.

STATEMENT BY SIR E. MONSON.

Paris, May 8.

The "Figaro" to-day publishes accounts of the interviews with M. Delcasse and Sir Edmund Monson in regard to the visit of the King of England to Paris.

"King Edward's visit to Paris," M. Delcasse is represented to have said, "has been what it ought to be, and I have pleasure in observing the unanimity with which public opinion on both sides of the Channel has congratulated itself upon the success of the visit. The spontaneous testimony of esteem and sympathy that the King of England came to offer to the Republic has been precious for it. Following on the impressive demonstration at Algiers, where the Russian Italian, British, Spanish, and Portuguese fleets met in the waters of our beautiful colony—and I have no desire to forget the visit to Marseilles of the American Squadron—King Edward's journey to France had proved once more that justice is done to French policy in Europe. This is clear and straightforward. As I said a few weeks ago in the Chamber of Deputies, the Russian Alliance is for us the invariable basis and the pivot of all our action abroad. But outside this Alliance, which suffices us, we are only all the more disposed to favour all the rapprochements of interest and of sentiment which are outlined in Europe.

We intend to remain an element of material and moral equilibrium, and we devote our national forces to the service of these ideas. Foreign Governments have understood that, and we are glad they have. At a time when the importance of economic interest grows every day to the extent even of often dominating and determining political interests, it is superfluous to insist on the advantages of France and England entertaining sincerely neighbourly relations, from which their commerce can only gain. I add that, without there being any need of positive agreements and engagements, it is desirable that the two peoples should live opposite one another in an atmosphere of good grace and good-will, which will make easier the settlement of the problems which will one day be placed before them in one of those parts of the world where both have interests, King Edward's journey has contributed to the creation of this atmosphere. It is very pleasant for me to acknowledge it.

Sir Edmund Monson is represented to have spoken as follows:—

"You ask me what is my impression after the departure of His Majesty the King. That impression agrees exactly with the one expressed in an excellent form by the French Press and the British Press. I had long been wanting this visit to take place, and I received the orders from His Majesty to prepare for it with joy. About five weeks before the announcement of it I was arranging, in conformity with the King's instructions, the main lines of his visit in the course of several interviews which I had with the President of the Republic, I also took care that M. Delcasse should be advised. When His Majesty, at the end of March, sent for me from Beaulieu, where I then was, there were only details to settle. It had, at first, been suggested that the interview should take place at Cannes, but His Majesty, after a further exchange of views with M. Loubet, decided to come to Paris so soon as the President should return from Algeria.

"As to the visit itself, I have nothing to tell you that you do not know, and that has not already been said. Everything passed off admirably. The reception by the inhabitants of Paris was perfect. The programme was rather a heavy one, but none the less all the items were carried out in perfect harmony. Saturday, for instance, was terribly filled up, with the review, the Hotel de Ville, the races, the dinner at the Elysee, and the Gala performance at the Opera.

"The King met his different obligations with graciousness and alacrity. Everybody noticed that those obligations corresponded with a deep and sincere feeling within him. His Majesty's satisfaction was directly expressed in the charming addresses which he delivered in the course of his stay here. These little speeches, always extempore, possessed an accent of true cordiality which was felt by the Parisians. His Majesty replied at Cherbourg in the same spirit to Admiral Fournier, who was very sensible to it.

"I went yesterday, by the King's orders to convey once more the expression of His Majesty's feelings to the President of the Republic. I am profoundly glad at the issue of this visit. There exist between France and Great Britain bonds too numerous and too close, both economic and moral, for friendship not to be the normal law of their relations. It was an act of friendship that His Majesty accomplished by coming to Paris. This act was understood and appreciated with an unanimity at which we can all rejoice."

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The "Times" published the following letter:—

Sir,—On April 27 Lord George Hamilton, in a printed reply to a question by Sir George Bartley, made the following announcement:—

"If it should be decided to purchase either of the two lines in question, and to effect the purchase by means of an annuity, it would, I think, at the time of purchase be desirable to consider the question whether the power vested by statute in the Secretary of State for India in Council of creating capital stock for the redemption of the annuity should be exercised. I can, however, hold out no prospect that the decision of this question will be entrusted to a select Committee of this House, or to any body other than the secretary of state in Council to whom the control of the revenues of India is by law confided."

This may, I think, be accepted as a recognition, in Parliamentary language, of the inequitable consequences of the double standard of value which the chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway recently told his lordship had already depreciated the price of the company's stock so much below the standard of other similar Indian railway securities, and I now ask the advantage of your columns to show why the Secretary of State for India in Council, having refused the proposed reference to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, should at once take steps to make the necessary corrections himself, and why he and his Council would be doing an injustice to the companies concerned by postponing the consideration of the question to the time of purchase, as proposed by Lord George Hamilton in his reply quoted above.

It is the dread of payment of the purchase price of the railway in the annuity form (the lower of the two standards of value) which has so seriously depressed the market price of the stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Indeed at present prices the yield on this stock is over 4 1-8 per cent as against an average yield of 3 1-3 per cent, on all other Indian guaranteed railways of the same character.

Now, unless this dread is definitely removed at once instead of its removal being considered at the time of purchase, it is impossible that the price of the stock can be effectively restored to the price which the earning powers of the railway justify and which is the price the holders should expect to receive and the Secretary of State to pay.

Following up the figures used in Trustee's letter in your columns of April 27, Lord George Hamilton's proposals appear to be to take the annuity corresponding to the depreciated average price of £150, and to create and issue to the company such amount of, say, 3 per cent India stock as will produce the income portion of that annuity. These proposal, appear to be an honest effort to meet the difficulty for, taking the rate for the annuity as £2 19s. per cent, and proposed by Trustee, the market value of the India stock created in respect of £150 would be about £147 1-2 involving a loss of about £2 1-2 per £100 stock, instead of £22 per £100 stock, as estimated by Trustee on the present footing. This though a very considerable concession to the claims of the companies, is not a complete one, for they claim with good reason that the average purchase price, upon which the annuity is founded, ought to be, and but for the evils complained of would have been, £185 per £100 stock, and that although an announcement now and in positive terms, of the policy foreshadowed in Lord George Hamilton's answer would to some extent and deservedly reassure the holders of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway stock (the interests of the Madras Railway are almost identical), such announcement could not restore the full average market price which the proprietors were otherwise justified in looking for. But if such positive announcement could be made now the holders might be willing to accept the consequences.

On the other hand, it is beyond doubt that by postponing consideration of the question to the time of purchase the Secretary of State exposes himself to the charge that by delaying to remedy the evils which his answer seems to recognize he is aiding in and prolonging a depreciation of these railway stocks in a way which must be fraught with unmerited loss of capital and income to thousands of trustee proprietors, and which must inevitably react to the disadvantage of the Secretary of State for India.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ANOTHER TRUSTEE.

London, E.C., May 4.

THE MONSOON RAINS AND FLOODS.

As a result of the heavy rainsnow prevailing, Colombo is suffering from the usual periodical floods, and all low-lying land in the vicinity of the city is under water. As usual, the effect of the flood is felt most in the Kelani Valley. The Avisawella cart road, now so little used, is under water in several places between Wellampitiya, Kaduwela, and Hanwella. In Colombo itself parts of the Base Line road, Blomendahl road in Kotahena, and roads near the Kelani River, are under water. Wide stretches of flood water are to be seen on both sides of the upcountry line from Veyangoda down to Colombo, and the passenger on the Kelani Valley railway views nothing but water on both sides of the line most of the way from Avisawella to Colombo.

A Galle correspondent writes:—In consequencer of the heavy rains the Baddegama road is undes water and impassable for wheel traffic and canoe are used to convey passengers. All the low-lying lands beyond Wackwella are submerged and present a magnificent and extensive sheet of water.

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Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

TRANSVAAL LOAN TERMS.

£30,000,000 AT PAR.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST: LOAN REDEEMABLE IN 1953.

GREAT RUSH AT THE BANK.

THE official details of the Transvaal Loan were issued by the Bank of England on May 7 in a three-page prospectus. The issue amounts to £30,000,000 at par, the first dividend a full six months' interest being payable on 1st November next.

No issue of stock has aroused a greater amount of interest. The rush for prospectuses was almost unprecedented. Thousands were waiting at the various points in the Bank, where it was announced prospectuses were to be issued. Long queues extended from the chief cashier's office along the extensive corridor, and through to the Threadneedle-street gates, and at all the other entrances crowds were assembled. The officials had the greatest difficulty in keeping the people back. When two o'clock struck the crowd around the cashier's office shouted "Time's up," and pressed forward, and getting inside the outside door of the office almost carried the group of officials off their feet. The latter, however, were reinforced, and succeeded in forcing the crowd gradually back to the corridor. The first distribution was made a few minutes past two, the clerks simply being bombarded. The rush continued until the Bank closed, but the excitement somewhat subsided after the first half-hour. The majority of the late comers were callers for additional copies. Some millions of prospectuses must have been handed out between two and four o'clock, as applications for a thousand copies were numerous from stockbrokers and others who had undertaken to despatch prospectuses to clients. The hawkers did not allow a golden opportunity to pass. They secured bundles of the prospectuses and were selling them like hot cakes at a penny each.

The popularity of the issue is undoubted. Authorities competent to judge anticipate that the loan will be subscribed for at least ten times over. From the time the terms were made public the applications for the stock have poured into the Bank. In the opinion of leading financiers nothing will be more calculated to give the market a much-needed turn than the liberality of this new loan. It is regarded as one of the best stocks from the subscribers' point of view that has been placed on the market for a very long time. The premium, which had stood at 1 per cent, from May 5 till May 7 rose to about 1 1-2 after the official details were announced. It was stated on 'Change that business to the extent of a million sterling had been transacted on the increased premium. The latest date for redemption named in the prospectus is 1953, but the view is held that the Transvaal will be in a position to redeem soon after, if not in, 1923, the year in which the Colony has reserved to itself the right to pay off the stock. The loan is to be redeemed at par. Consols fell 1-8, presumably as the result of the favourable terms of the Transvaal loan. Business other than that connected with the loan was quiet on the Stock Exchange on the afternoon of May 7.

Below will be found details regarding the loan. The principal and interest are guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The Bank of England is authorised to receive applications. The stock will be repayable on May 1, 1953, by means of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum, to be applied to the purchase of the stock when below par, or be otherwise invested under the management of trustees appointed by the Imperial Treasury with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Government of the Transvaal reserves to itself the right to pay off the stock after May 1, 1923, subject to six months' notice. The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Transvaal Colony, and on such other assets as may be made available with priority over subsequent charges.

Dividends will be payable, half-yearly, on the last May and 1st November. Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £3 per cent, will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office and at the Dividend Pay Office (Rotunda), Bank of England, and may be forwarded to that Bank, either directly, or through the medium of any banker, or stockbroker, in the United Kingdom. Applications must be for even hundreds of stock.

In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. The dates on which the further payments will be required are as follows:—

£7 per cent. on Friday, the 22nd May, 1903;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 16th June, 1903;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1903;
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 11th August, 1903;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 15th September, 1903;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 13th October, 1903;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 10th November 1903;
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 8th December, 1903.

The instalments may be paid in full on, or after, the 22nd May, 1903, under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum. Scrip Certificates to bearer, with Coupon attached for the dividend payable on the 1st November, 1903, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Scrip Certificates to bearer have been paid in full, they can be inscribed (in other words, can be converted into stock); or they can be exchanged for Stock Certificates to bearer, with Coupons attached, in denominations of £100, £200, £500, and £1,000, without payment of any fee, provided such exchange is effected not later than the 1st April 1904.

Applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained at the Bank of England, or at any of the branches of that bank; at any of the London Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall and Co, 4, Lombard-street, London, E.C.: or of any of the principal Stock-brokers.

The list will be closed on, or before, Tuesday, the 12th May, 1903.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	8	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	6	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	12	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	7	8	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	43	40	114
Same date last year	31	27	94

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	8	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	4	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	4	8
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	18
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	6	5	13
Total	36	37	120
Total plague deaths to date	151,303	113,236	
Same date last year	29	24	81

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

THE King left Rome on April 30 and arrived next day in Paris, where enormous crowds gave him a hearty welcome and the whole city was decorated. The King and the President drove to the British Embassy. His Majesty, replying to an address from the British Chamber of Commerce, expressed his sense of the great importance of the maintenance and development of friendly relations between France and Great Britain. In the evening the King was present at a gala performance at the Theatre Francais. On Saturday, the 2nd, the King accompanied the President to Vincennes, where a successful review of troops was held, and afterwards to the Hotel de Ville for a reception by the Paris Municipality. The King, on his return to the Embassy, was enthusiastically greeted by the crowds. In the afternoon his Majesty drove with the President to Longchamp, where a race meeting was held in his honour. In the evening he was present at a State dinner at the Elysee, where his health was proposed by President Loubet. The King, in reply, expressed his great admiration for Paris, and drank to the 'rapprochement' of the two countries. A gala performance at the Opera followed. On Sunday the King attended the Embassy Church, and afterwards lunched with M. Delcasse at the Foreign Office. In the evening there was an official dinner at the Embassy. The King left Paris on Monday, and reached London on Tuesday afternoon.—With very few exceptions the Paris journals have been most cordial in their references to the King's visit.

HOME.

Art.—The Royal Academy Exhibition opened on Monday. At the banquet on Saturday Sir E. J. Poynter presided. The Prince of Wales, Admiral Fisher, Mr. Brodrick, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke.

A Walking Race to Brighton by members of the Stock Exchange took place on the 1st.

Cricket.—At a meeting of the M. C. C. on the 6th, a proposal to widen the wicket was carried, but not by the two-thirds majority required to alter any law of cricket.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided over the annual meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on April 30 and the Church Missionary Society on May 2. The annual meetings of the Wesleyan and South American Missionary Societies, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Bible Society, the Church Army, and the Liberation Society have also been held during the week.—At the London Diocesan Conference the Bishop of London described the re-marriage of a divorced person at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, as a grave scandal.—Chancellor Dibdin has been appointed Dean of the Arches and Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act.—The usual festival service of the Army Guild of the Holy Standard was to have been held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, but was postponed as Lord Roberts refused to allow the band of the Royal Military School of Music to attend.

Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant, Presiding at a meeting to consider the housing problem, contradicted rumours that the King's visit would possess political significance.

Law.—John Burke, for selling publications mainly devoted to information as to the probable results of races, has been fined £5 and costs.—At the inquest on the body found at the Moat Farm evidence was given tending to identify the body as that of Miss Holland, and Dougal has been charged with her murder. A bullet has been found in the skull.

Lord Kelvin, speaking on the 1st after a lecture at University College on Rationalism, said that science positively affirmed Creative Power, an influence other than physical, dynamical or electrical forces.

Military.—The War Commission has taken the evidence of Mr. Brodrick.—The Home District Rifle Meeting was held on Saturday at Bisley and Pirbright. A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing that the war charges for South Africa and China to the end of March last were £217,166,000.

Mr. Rider Haggard addressed the Charity Organization Society on the 4th on the possibility of supplying agricultural labour from the unemployed in large towns.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords last week Lord Lansdowne communicated assurances he had received from Russia regarding Manchuria. The Naval Forces Bill was read a second time. On the 4th Colonel Kinloch's case was again discussed. On the 5th Lord Lansdowne made an important statement regarding British interests in the Persian Gulf.—In the House of Commons, on April 30, there were debates on the operations in Somaliland and on postal affairs. On May 1 the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time and referred to the Grand Committee on Law. The House was occupied throughout the 4th and 5th by the second reading debate on the Irish Land Bill. On the 6th Mr. Chamberlain spoke at length on South Africa finance.

POSTAL.—Several improvement in the postal order system are announced, the number of denominations being increased from 14 to 40.

Political.—Mr. Balfour, addressing the annual Primrose League demonstration in the Alberthal on May 1, spoke of the danger of reaction from the patriotic emotions aroused by war. After discussing the peculiar difficulties of the Army problem, he said that his own views with regard to the corntax remained unchanged.—Mr. Chaplin is appealing to all the Chambers of Agriculture to oppose the abolition of the corn tax; and on Tuesday the council of the Associated Chambers condemned the action of the Government.

Sales.—A sale of jewels at Christie's on the 1st realized £53,293; and the Gambart collection of pictures on the 2nd and 4th brought £31,014.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.—At the annual meeting of the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trustees, it was denied that there was any intention of pulling down old cottages adjoining the birthplace to make room for a free library. The cottages were being removed to isolate the building.

The Royal Colonial Institute held its annual dinner on the 1st, Lord Strathcona presiding.

The Turf.—The race for the One Thousand Guineas was won on the 1st by Lord Falmouth's Quintessence; and the Chester Cup on the 6th by Mr. Thursby's Vendale.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The railway representatives in the Victoria Trades Hall, who are Government servants, have declined to withdraw from the organization. The Government has resolved to dismiss them unless they withdraw before May 12.

Canada.—A dock labourers' strike is causing great inconvenience to shipping at Montreal.

Cape Colony.—The Bond Congress has passed a resolution urging a Colonial Commission of Inquiry into the administration of martial law. The revision of the constitution of the Bond was agreed to.

New Zealand.—Speaking at a celebration in honour of his tenth year of Premiership, Mr. Seddon dwelt on the satisfactory financial position of the colony and promised anti-trust legislation.

Somaliland.—General Manning has left Galadi to bring in the scattered posts on the Obbia line.—We publish descriptions of Colonel Plunkett's last stand and the attack on Colonel Gough's column.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland both spoke at the dedication of the St. Louis Exhibition.

Strikes are causing great inconvenience and loss in New York.

FOREIGN.

China.—At an interview last week with the Chinese foreign Ministers, the Russian Chargo d'Affaires pressed for reasons for the rejection of each of his seven demands regarding Manchuria. The Ministers declined to give separate reasons. M. de Plancon then requested a statement of China's intentions of various points, and expressed himself satisfied with the replies.—Our Peking Correspondent sends a precis of the authoritative Russian text of the demands. It asserts the right of Russia to guard the provinces against "alien interference," and says that by right of conquest she could annex them; but she undertakes to restore them, provided that China gives certain pledges, which are substantially the demands already reported.

France.—The separation of Church and State has become one of the questions of the day.—The Finance Minister is to propose an income-tax.

Italy.—The Emperor William arrived in Rome on the 2nd, and had a hearty reception.

Russia.—M. Witte has raised a loan of 72,000,000 rubles to advance money to impoverished landowners.—We publish an account of the recent Anti-Semitic riots in South Russia, during which many Jews were killed and other outrages were committed.

South America.—The Brazilian Congress opened on the 3rd and that of Argentina on the 4th.

Turkey.—Salonika was in a state of panic on April 28 owing to the explosion of bombs thrown by Bulgarian agitators. The Ottoman Bank was destroyed and many lives were lost. A second attempt was made on May 3 to destroy the telegraph office. A Turkish Note has been addressed to Bulgaria with reference to this outrage.—Elsewhere Bulgarian bands have lost heavily in sundry fights. The Turkish troops mobilized in Macedonia comprise 153 battalions of 700 men each, 37 squadrons of cavalry, and 78 batteries. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops at the prospect of having to fire on their Albanian co-religionists.

Obituary.—M. Paul du Chaillu, Signor Arditi, Dr. C. S. Austin, Canon A. B. Grant, the Hon. J. H. Sandilands, Mr. H. D. Willock, Mr. R. H. Mackie.—"Times."

BRITISH INTEREST IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A HINT TO RUSSIA.

LORD LAMINGTON asked, in the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 5, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for information as to the policy of His Majesty's Government in respect of the interests of this country in the Persian Gulf.

Lord Lansdowne repeated Mr. Balfour's recent statement as to the Baghdad Railway. Passing to the closely connected subject of the Persian Gulf the noble lord said it seemed to him that our policy should be directed in the first place to protecting and promoting British trade in those waters. It was not suggested, however, that those efforts should be towards the exclusion of the legitimate trade of other powers.

We should regard the establishment of a naval base or fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests; and we should certainly resist it by all the means at our disposal. He said this in no minatory spirit—because, as far as he was aware, no proposals were on foot for the establishment of a foreign naval base in the Persian Gulf. The whole question of our commercial relations with Persia was at this moment engaging our most attentive consideration, and particularly the question of the Customs tariff. He hoped we should have arrangements of our own which would give us the right of insisting, that whenever Persia again attempted to touch her tariff British interests should be specially considered. Whenever railway construction took place in Persia we had of other countries, but in the capital and industry of this country as well. Although that arrangement might not be recorded in any very a right to construct railways in the southern part of that country. Persia would then be opened, not only to the capital and enterprise formal manner, we were satisfied that it was a binding engagement on the part of the Persian Government, and we should certainly maintain that that was its character. If there had been changes of late, he believed those changes were in the direction of the assertion and the protection of British interests.

MORE GERMAN VIEWS ON THE POSITION.

The leading Berlin newspapers continue to discuss Lord Lansdowne's declaration of British policy in the Persian Gulf.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: The joy of the Russian Press over England's refusal to participate in the Baghdad Railway has received a severe check through Lord Lansdowne's explanation. All the London papers which comment on Lord Lansdowne's recent speech unanimously point to Russia as the adversary whom the English fear in the Persian Gulf, and say that Lord Lansdowne's statements are directed against Russia. It is certain that according to the prevailing political dogma, Koweit and the Persian Gulf are regarded by the English as their exclusive domain, which, in case of need, is to be defended by force. They raise the cry of 'Hands off' alternately against the Turks and Russians. Had the English not been blinded, they would have found that their splendid isolation carried many disadvantages with it, and they would have seized the opportunity of strengthening their political position in those regions by joining a great economical enterprise of an international character such a the Baghdad Railway. . . Now they have refused the German hand offered them, but have gained nothing in exchange from Russia. Let them find out for themselves whether such a policy is a paying game.

The "National Zeitung" asks whether it is not too late to suppress the preponderance of the Russian element in Northern Persia but, with regard to Southern Persia it declares that it is not too late for the English to assert themselves, especially as they seemed resolved to proceed to extremes in case of necessity.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

AN important Conference representative of the cotton industry was held on May 1 in Manchester for the purpose of considering what action should be taken on the question of the Indian cotton import duties. The Conference, which was promoted by the Cotton Employers' Parliamentary Association and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, took place at the offices of the Cotton Employers Federation. Mr. C. W. Mecara, President of the Parliamentary Association, occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. W. Mullin, chairman of the United Factory Workers' Association, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., Mr. D. Holmes, Burnley, Mr. J. Crinion, Oldham, and other well-known representatives of the textile workers. The matter was fully discussed, and a strong opinion was expressed that definite and united action should be taken with the object of insuring the repeal of the duties. The Conference was reminded that on December 11, 1895, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, used these words to a Lancashire deputation which saw him on the duties: "If an equilibrium can be established between Indian expenditure and, revenue so that they can dispense with these cotton duties it is admitted on all hands that they are the first taxes that should be remitted." It was also pointed out that although in Lord Curzon's speech on the last Indian Budget no reference was made to the cotton duties, there was a discussion on the subject, and in his reply Sir Edward Law, the Finance Minister of the Indian Government, is reported to have contended against the argument that the Excise duty had seriously damaged cotton manufacture in India. Sir Edward Law quoted figures in support of his contention, and said he hoped that the tax would long be maintained, for many mills in India were being worked on unsound financial conditions. After discussion the Conference resolved unanimously that Lord George Hamilton should be asked to receive at an early date a joint deputation representing the entire cotton industry. The arrangements were left in the hands of Mr. W. Tattersall and Mr. Joseph Cross, as joint secretaries representing the two associations concerned.

Lord George Hamilton has consented to receive a deputation, representative of the whole of the cotton trade, at the India Office on May 21, on the subject of the abolition of the Indian cotton duties and excise. Lancashire members of Parliament and representatives of the Lancashire chambers of commerce and Lancashire municipalities will be asked to join the deputation.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE engine, "Duchess of Fife," which was used for the King's special trains to and from Portsmouth, incidental to his Majesty's recent tour, is the only locomotive in England which has been driven by a Princess. When the machine first came out of the Brighton Company's engine-building works the Duchess of Fife mounted the footplate and drove it up and down the length of the platform. The novel experience afforded her Royal Highness much pleasure, and she took great interest in the mechanism.

THE Anglican Bishop of British New Guinea, Dr. Stone-Wigg, who recently visited England, and collected £13,000, for the needs of his difficult and cannibal diocese, has been telling the Australian interviewers something about his conversations with the King and the new Primate. His Majesty asked many questions, and showed that he took a keen interest in missionary work. The new Archbishop is described as "a splendid man," and he reminded the visiting prelate of Dr. Benson in his enthusiasm. Dr. Stone-Wigg says: "I will stick to New Guinea while the flesh cleaves to my bones"—a somewhat gruesome simile in connection with a cannibal country.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

The President of this movement is His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.; the Chairman Mr. Samuel Greenlee J. P.; the Bankers, Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E. C. Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart, & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James', S. W.; the Honorary Treasurers, Dr. Farquhar Matheson, J. P., Highland Society of London, Mr. William Grant, London Inverness-shire Association, Scots Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. P. Anderson, F.C.I.S., Glasgow and Lanarkshire Association of London; Cecil G. Bain, London Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland Association and W. Mackenzie Fraser, Scottish Clans Association of London.

At a public meeting of scotsmen resident in London, in the above Hall, on the 17th April, a Committee, entitled the General Sir Hector Macdonald Memorial Committee, was formed, with power to add to its number, and the following resolution unanimously agreed to:—

"That this General Committee appoint an Executive to draw up and issue an appeal for donations to establish a memorial in London to General Sir Hector Macdonald, with power to set aside any surplus funds in such manner as they may deem advisable."

The decision of the Committee was that a permanent memorial should be established in London, as the Capital of the Empire, in relation to whose Military annals General Macdonald's name occupies such a brilliant and splendid position.

It was for the British Empire he wrought the magnificent deeds which have added lustre and glory to the martial history of the British Army, and it is fitting therefore that in London a Memorial worthy of his services should be established so that it may stand as an Imperial Monument, regarding to posterity the gallant deeds of this great British Hero.

The great courage of Sir Hector Macdonald, his military ability, stern devotion to duty and arduous services in tropical climates for thirty years are known to all, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on his life's work, but the following instances may be fittingly referred to:—

On the March to Kandahar.—Having been placed in command of a small outpost, Sergeant Macdonald (as he then was) saw an Afghan force approaching up the Hazardarakit defile where it could not be seen by the British Column. With a handful of men, eighteen only, he "drove before him a large body of the enemy who had assembled to stop the road," to quote Lord Roberts' divisional order. His gallantry was so conspicuous that he had the honor of seeing his name in the "London Gazette" with the remark of the present Commander-in-Chief that but for his excellent services on this occasion it might probably have been impossible to carry out the programme of our march—the famous march to Kandahar. At the subsequent battle of Charasiab, the young sergeant, once more distinguished himself by his courage and discretion, for which he was given the medal with three clasps and the bronze star. His name again found an honorable place in Lord Roberts despatch who referred for a second time to the Colour-Sergeant's excellent and skilful management of a small detachment when opposed to immensely superior numbers in the Hazardarakit defile, and called attention to his further gallantry. He was sent for by the General who congratulated him on his splendid achievements and offered him as a recognition of his services, either a Commission or the coveted Victoria Cross. His comrades enthusiastically carried him round the camp accompanied by the pipes of the battalion while his brother officers presented him with his first sword.

On Majuba Hill.—Lieutenant Macdonald and others behaved with signal courage and devotion to duty in the whirlwind of destruction that raged around the doomed band. Amid a rain of bullets for seven hours they sternly held their own. Again and again the Boers made furious attempts to carry the position at a rush, but each time they were driven back by the blood dyed bayonets. The handful of Highlanders remained on the Hill, throwing down stones on the Boers, and receiving them at the point of the bayonet. Macdonald had been sent with twenty Gordon Highlanders to carry a spur or mound, and held it until the Boers surrounded him on all sides. Out of the twenty men, twelve were killed and eight wounded, he alone having escaped unscathed, although the rocks all round him were literally white with bullet marks.

His conspicuous bravery was recognised by his General, and his name again mentioned in despatches.

So impressed were the Boers with the dash and pluck of the Highlander in the fight, that, as a mark of their admiration, General Joubert eventually returned him his sword, saying Such a brave man and his sword should not be separated.

Omdurman. But the cock-pit of the fight was Macdonald's. The British might avenge his brigade, it was his to keep it and to kill off the attack. To meet it he turned his front through a complete half-circle facing successively south, west and north. Every tactician in the army was delirious in his praise. The ignorant correspondent was content to watch the man and his blacks. 'Cool as on parade' is an old phrase; Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath the strong square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse and bent his black brows towards the green flag of the Remingtons. Then he turned to a galloper with an order and cantered easily up to a battalion commander. Magically the rifles hushed, the stinging powder smoke wisped away, and the companies were rapidly threading back and forward, round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure in a dance. In two minutes the brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastening toward us in a whitish brown cloud of Dervishes. An order! Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again and the whitey-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything, knew what to do, knew how to do it, did it. At the 'Fire' he was ever brooding watchfully behind his firing-line; at the 'Cease fire' he was instantly in front of it. All saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph. Thus wrote the late Mr. G. W. Steevens.

"With a tact, coolness and hardihood I have never seen equalled, Colonel Macdonald manœuvred his men. They responded to his call with confidence and alacrity begotten of long acquaintance and implicit faith in their leader. He had led several of the battalions through a score of fierce fights and skirmishes, always emerging and covering himself and his men with glory, honor and victory. . . . . Had the brilliant and splendid deed of arms wrought by Macdonald been under the eyes of the Sovereign, or in some other armies, he would have been created a General on the spot. If the public are in search of the Hero of Omdurman, there he is, ready-made—one who committed no blunder to be redeemed by courageous conduct afterwards. Thus wrote Mr. Bennet Burleigh.

Macdonald, in recognition of his services, obtained from the Khedive the title of Pasha, received two clasps, was prompted Colonel, was voted the thanks of the Imperial Parliament, (and was made an A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

South African War.—"The Highland Brigade was shattered. Their own dearly-loved General, the dauntless Wauchope, was dead and buried. Macdonald, as soon as he arrived, picked the men up and shook them together, as only a great soldier could, and in a few weeks had them first-class fighting trim. His boundless vitality was his greatest charm. He was the man who never tired himself, and yet had the ready tact to know when his troops had had enough of fighting or marching. He won the hearts of all the Colonial troops he came in contract with, partly on account of his bluff manly bearing and partly because of his insight into human nature. Whenever Macdonald put in an appearance in a Colonial camp he was greeted with tremendous applause. Canadians, Cape Colonials and Australians, all swore by him as a soldier and never failed to give him a greeting which even Roberts or Kitchener might have envied. After Magersfontein he was sent upon a sweeping expedition through the Orange Free State, and no man who marched with him will ever forget the tremendous speed with which he swept the country with his Highlanders, and it was a notorious fact that he lived and worked much as his soldiers did. He was a born fighter, and never sent his men into a hot place without himself going into the hottest and the thickest of the fighting. Thus wrote Mr. A. G. Hales.

These refer to but a few of the many actions in which General Macdonald stood out so brilliantly, commanding the everlasting confidence, affection, and high regard of the Empire.

The Committee confidently appeal to Scotsmen in England and over seas and also to the Public generally, to contribute liberally to the Fund now opened, so that the Memorial may worthily testify to a great and Imperial appreciation of the services of the gallant dead.

Subscriptions of any amount will be gladly received and will be duly acknowledged by the Bankers or the Honorary Treasurers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th May.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 2855 Corpl. G. F. Lund, B (Cyclist) Company from 23rd May to 22nd November 1903.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

EUROPE FROM LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Berlin has been brought four hours nearer London and the achievement is a gift to the world, in these strenuous days, worth many millions of money. Mr. Cobden, when with two or three young men friends he travelled from London to Manchester to set up in business marvelled at the short space of time in which the journey was covered—twenty hours. What would he say to-day if he were able to take the journey from London to Berlin in the same time? There is still living an Ambassador who rembers travelling at high speed from St. Petersburg toBerlin when the world was sixty years younger, and it is strange to think that he was only four hours short of seven days on the way.

FROM CAPITAL TO CAPITAL.

There are at least two capitals in Europe which are nearer London than Penzance. The average man, if he were asked whether it would be quicker to get to Paris or to Penzance from Charing Cross would instantly say Penzance, but he would be wrong. Of three men starting from London upon separate journey to Paris, Brussels, and Penzance, the traveller towards Land's End would reach his destination last and there are three or four capitals he could reach from London in a shorter time than it would take him to travel back from Cornwall to the other side of the Tweed. The Hague is but twelve hours away from Charing Cross, and the reduction of time between London and Berlin has brought at least four European capital within a day's journey from the Metropolis.

NEAR NEIGHBOURS—

We have no very distant neighbours in Europe, now that the seats of Government are all but within a few hours of our own doors. Vienna is 30 hours from London, Copenhagen is 32, Madrid is 36, Rome is 44, Budapest and Stockholm are 48, Lisbon is 50, and Christiania is 59. They are the only capitals whose distance we think of in "hours" but even the comparatively disant places are within week-end reach, St. Petersburg is but three days away, and Constantinople, though the ordinary transit is four days, can be reached in three by special express. Sofia is the same distance in time from London, Bucharest is half a day longer, and even the Prince Nicolas in his palace at Cettinje can be reached, if the way is safe and the storm-clouds do not burst, before next Tuesday morning.

—AND SOME DISTANT ONES.

But the railways have still some fields to conquer. We are still forty days from Korea, thirty-nine from Peking, and thirty-eight from Yokohama. San Salvador is thirty-three days from London, and Ecuador thirty-five. It would not be possible to reach either Nicaragua, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, or Chili under twenty days, and from most of these places we are a whole month removed. Rio de Janeiro from London is seventeen days, San Domingo sixteen, Costa Richa eighteen, Colombia nineteen, Caracas seventeen, Hayti fifteen, Mexico fourteen. In eleven days we could be among the negroes of Liberia, where black rules white, and in ten days from now the Londoner could be freezing in Iceland. Even ten days is a long journey, however, now that Paris is only eight hours off, but it is almost like a miracle to think that the man who makes up his mind to-morrow to go to Jerusalem could leave London on Friday, assuming that the connections are available, and stand by the Holy Sepulchre before next week is out.

A FAR-OFF EMPIRE.

Mr. Chamberlain should win over the engineers. The British Empire is a long way off. There are remote islands at which no vessel calls save once or twice a year, but it is not only the remote islands which can only be reached by long journeys. Australia is practically six weeks from London, except from communication at such rates as ordinary men cannot afford. Sydney is from thirty to forty-three days distant, Malbourne from-thirty-two thirty-seven, and Brisbane thirty-four. Western Australia can be reached in twenty-eight days, but Tasmania is ten days further off, and so is New Zealand. It is an astonishing thing that Mr. Seddon can live thirty-eight days from the Throne, but it is one of the astonishing things that are true.

FROM ENGLAND TO THE COLONIES.

Canada is nearer, though letters take from nine to eleven days, but we are still sixteen days at high speed from the Cape, and twenty days from Pretoria. Trinidad is thirteen days from London, the Barbador eleven, Zanzibar twenty, Jamaica twelve, the Bahamas, the Gambia the Windwar Islands, and Sierra Leone, fourteen. Mauritius is twenty-seven days from home British Honduras sixteen, and Nigeria twenty-one. Natal is twenty-two, East Africa twenty-one, and in twenty-three days the Londoner could be with Khama in Palapye. There are two corners of the Empire which are only four days' journey—Malta and Gibraltar: but the Colonies are on the whole a long way off. Ascension Island is twenty-eight days if you are going there and fourteen days if you are coming home, which looks as if even science has a soul and longs to be home again.

A PEER'S INTEGRITY.

The claim of a great railway company the other day for the refunding of £150 paid into court half a century ago reminds one of another curiosity of railway finance. Even Mr. Labouchere will confess that a peer may be an honest man, for it was his uncle Lord Taunton, who ought to be remembered for an act of commercial integrity which has few parallels. When the Great Western Railway was built the line, encroached upon the estates of Lord Taunton and his Lordship was awarded £30,000 as compensation. The money was paid and many years afterwards the railway company must have been astonished one morning to find in its post bag a letter from Lord Taunton enclosing a cheque for £30,000, and explaining that, as the railway had done him good instead of harm, he had no right to keep the money or any part of it.

A STORY.

It is of the same Lord Taunton that a story is told which ought to be true. As plain Mr. Labouchere and a clerk in a banking house, Lord Taunton wanted to marry the daughter of Sir Francis Baring and he won the support of Sir Francis and the hand of his daughter by a stroke of ingenuity which deserved its reward. He went to his master, it is said, and asked to be made a partner to which the reply was the obvious one: "Why should a clerk be made a partner?" "Oh! but if I were the son-in-law of Sir Francis Baring?" That was a circumstance which altered the case, and Mr. Labouchere went to Sir Francis for the hand of his daughter. Again the answer was "Why?" and again the ingenious Mr. Labouchere retorted: "Oh! but if I were the partner of Mr.—?" That, too, was a circumstance which altered the case, and Miss Baring became Mrs. Labouchere!

THE POPE AND HIS FATHER'S DEBT.

The Pope, since his election to the chair of St. Peter, has discharged a debt which his father regarded as demanding payment, and the story has in it something of the fine spirit which stands out in the story of Lord Taunton. After his conquest of Italy, Napoleon ordered the sale of all monastic property, and the Pecci family purchased an Augustinian monastery at Carpenito. Years after, in receiving a monk of the Augustinian Order, the Pope explained that his father intended that the monastery should be restored, and handed the monk the title deeds and a hundred, thousand francs for the restoration of the property. The property was restored and re-established as a monastery, and one day the monk brought back to the pope the sum of sixty thousand francs, saying that the work had been done much more cheaply than had been expected. The monk was Father Ciasca, whom the Pope afterwards made cardinal.

GOVERNING MEN IN MAN.

Lord Raglan, if we are to believe the reports from Man, is not finding the Governorship of the island so fascinating as did one of his predecessors, Sir Spencer Walpole, the grandson of Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated when Prime Minister in the lobby of the old House of Commons, has held many interesting posts, from that of a clerk in the War Office to that of Secretary of the Post Office, but the happiest part of his life was probably that which he spent in Man as Lieutenant Governor of the little island kingdom. He has told us that he never saw an audience laugh so long or so heartily as when he suggested to the Tynwald Court that burning the candle at both ends was the best way to make the two ends meet.

UNIQUE IN THE EMPIRE.

I suppose, Sir Spencer said once, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man sees more of the various machinery of government on a small scale than any other man in the British Empire, In the first place he is Chancellor, and sits (with assessors) as Chancellor, in the next place he is President of the Common Law Courts, and always presides at the Gaol Delivery, in the third place he presides on the Council which is our insular House of Lords; and in the fourth place he presides in the Tynwald Court, in which the two branches of the Legislature sit together and vote separately (just as the English Parliament did in the days of the Plantagenets.)

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One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. 617), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

MR. G. THOMAS.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of dullness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles, "ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

London Branch:
Great Winchester Street, E. C.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

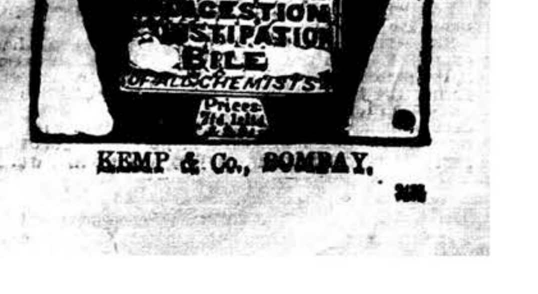
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.



KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

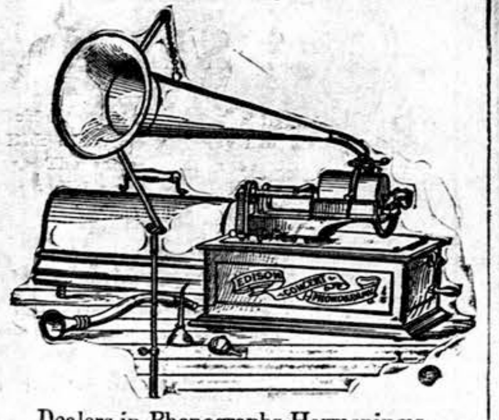
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

M. SHROFF & Co.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

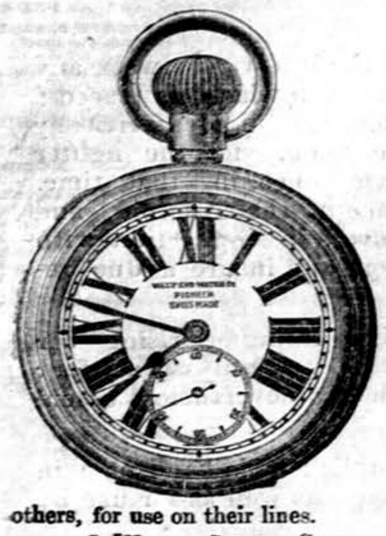
Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

T END "GUARDS" WATCHES.



MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER.

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years **Rs. 22**
The Pioneer, " for 3 " **Rs. 25**
The Standard " for 6 " **Rs. 32**

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. an others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
" 21	Half Hunting	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.

BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.)

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The Remington Typewriter.

By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.

Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
That is why you cannot afford to do without it.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 00, CRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

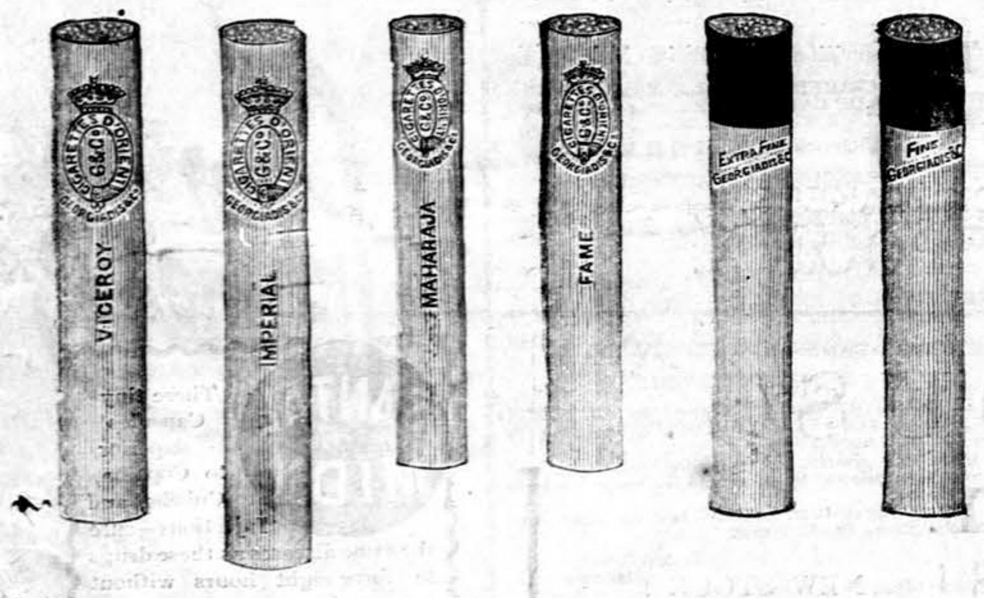
CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.



Per 100

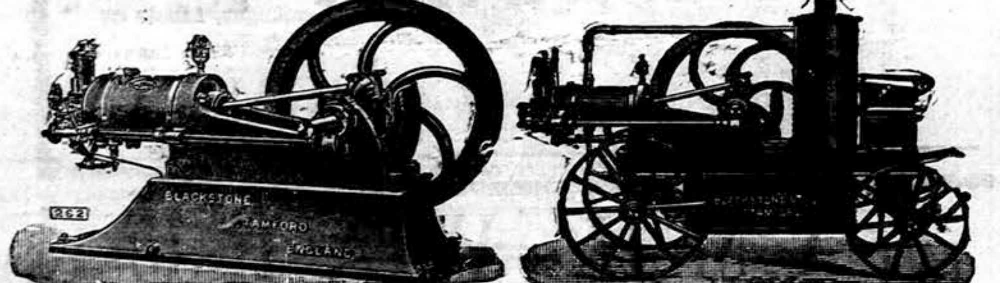
Rs. 4/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0 Re. 1/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs Messes and the Trade.

V. FUCILE & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., STAMFORD ENGLAND.

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd. EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CHERRY BLOSSOM AND FAMORA

PERFUME TOILET POWDER SOAP

LONDON (By Appointment to H. M. the Queen.) & PARIS.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

By Royal Warrant Purveyors to HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

MOIR'S "MAYFAIR" CAMP PIE

IN TINS

Manufrs.—JOHN MOIR & SON, Ltd., LONDON, ABERDEEN and SEVILLE. Head Office: 9 & 10, Great Tower St., London, E.C.

Purveyors by Specal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.
THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

MADE IN ALL SIZES.
PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS.

Write for full particulars to:—
T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS.
PARK ROAD IRONWORKS, BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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THE
HIGH CLASS
Smoking Mixture

ARDATH

HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.

MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL

Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of ¼lb. and ½lb.

	Agents.
BOMBAY	Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
,, ...	Finshaw, Merwan & Co., Prince's Dock.
,, ...	Purshotam Vishram & Co.
,, ...	D. Merwan & Co., Medow St., Fort.

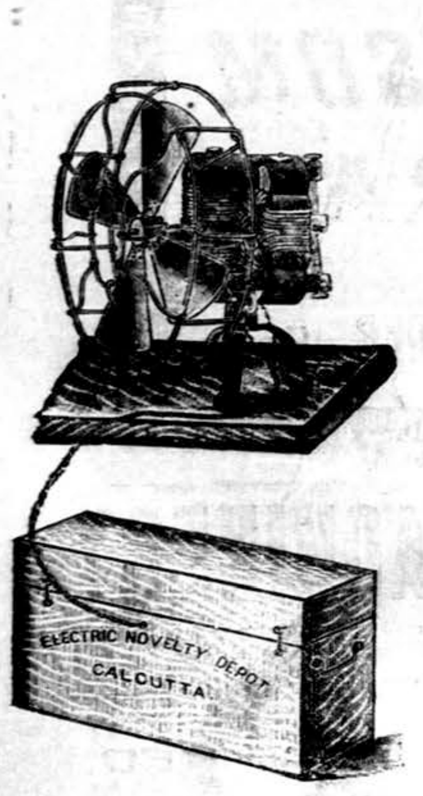
Sole Manufacturers—
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, England.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH.
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1-3 OF OUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.



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Fan motor M, 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard ... Rs. 60
Fan Motor K, superior quality and finish ... Rs. 80
Do. larger size best quality and finish ... Rs. 100
Recharges, As. 6 per cell.

ELECTRIC BELL SET.
Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC SCARF PIN.
Complete with battery, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATED ROSE.
Complete with battery, rose, cord and push ...Rs. 10

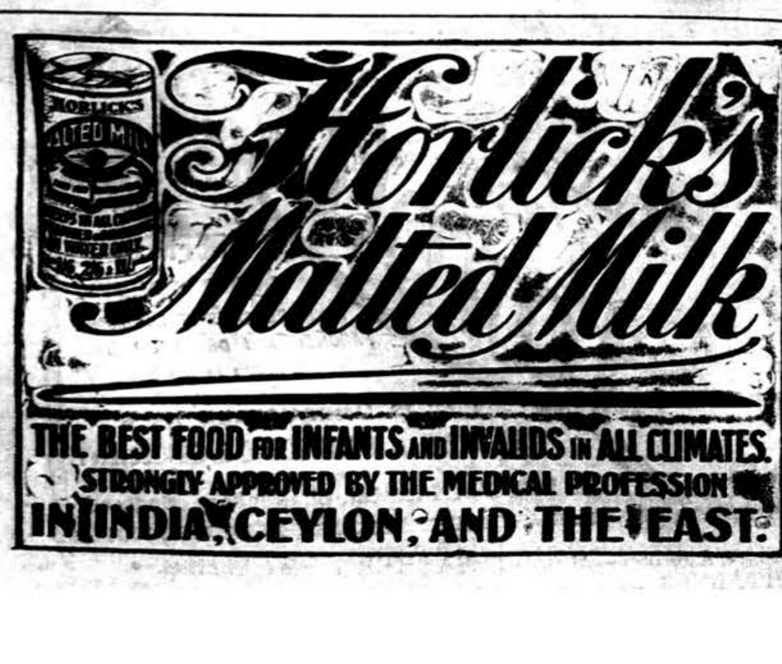
ELECTRIC WALKING STICK.
Complete with battery, cane, lamp and charge ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC HANGING LAMP.
Complete with battery, box, lamp, wire, beautiful fancy colour shade and charge ... ...Rs. 20

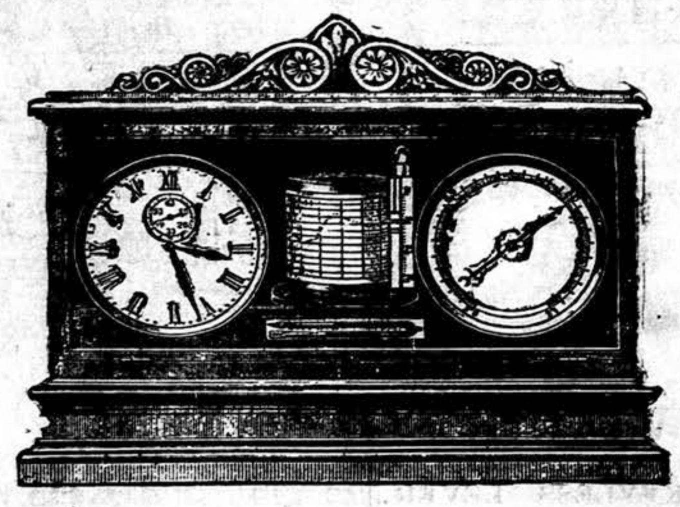
"EVER READY" CYCLE LAMP.
Complete with battery, lamp, and reflector ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC CARRIAGE LAMP.
Complete with battery, box, lamp, and cord ... ...Rs. 20

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT
170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
CALCUTTA.



BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

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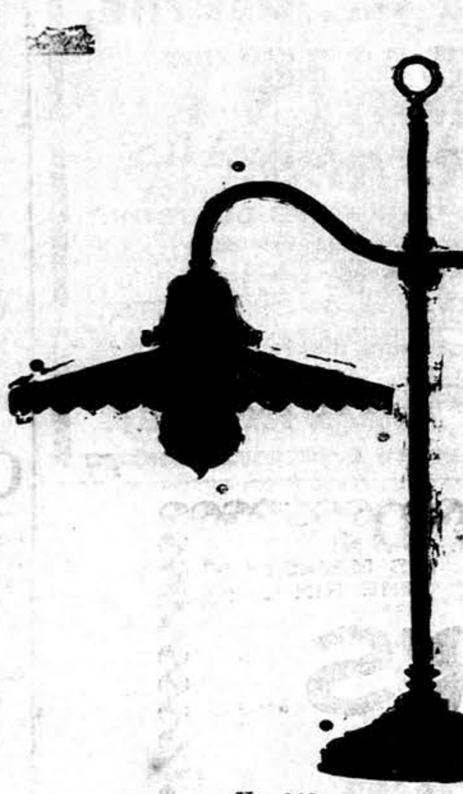

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